THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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UP IN THE BARN.

Old Farmer Joe steps through the doors
As wide to him as the gates of Thebes;
And thoughtful walks about the floors
Whereon are piled his winter stores,
And counts the profits of his pitches.

Ten tons of timothy up there,
And four of clover in the bay;
Red-top that's out, well middlin' fair,
And bliss of roots, oodles and oodlers,
To help eke out the crops of hay.

A dozen head of cattle stand
Reflective in the leaf-strewn yard,
And stalks are stacked on every hand,
The late-t offering of the land
To labor long maturin' and hard.

Cart-loads of pumpkins yonder lie—
The horse is feeding in his stall,
The oats are bundled scaffold high
And peas and beans are heaped hard by,
As if there were something festival.

At length Old Farmer Joe sits down—
A patch across each of his knees;
He crowds his hat back on his crown,
Then clasps his hands—so hard and brown—
And, like a farmer, takes his ease.

"How fast the years do go!" says he;
"It seems, in fact, but only t'other day
That in this very barn we three—
David, Ezekiel, and me—
Pitched in the summer loads of hay.

David—he sails his clipper now;
Ez sleeps his dreamless sleep below;
Some one must stay and ride to plow,
Get up the horse and milk the cow—
And who, of course? but little Joe.

I might have been—I can't tell what!
Who knows about it till he tries?
I might have settled in some spot
Where money is more easy got;
Perhaps beneath Pacific's skies.

I might have preached, like Parson Jones;
Or got a living at the law;
I might have gone to Congress, sure;
I might have kept a Water Cure;
I might have gone and been—oh pshaw!

Far better is it as 'tis;
What future waits him no man knows;
What he has got, that sure is his:
It makes no odds if stocks have riz,
Or politician cusses blows.

Content is rich, and somethin' more—
I think I have heard somebody say;
If it refine, 'tis apt to pour;
And I am rich on the barn floor,
Where all is mine that I survey.

I've plowed and mowed this dear old farm,
'Till not a rod but what I know,
I've kept the cold stalks sing and warm—
And lived without a twinkle of harm—
I don't care how the storm might blow.

And on this same old farm I'll stay,
And raise my stock, and hoe my row,
Here shall these hairs turn wholly gray;
These feet shall never go to and fro
But I will die where I was born."

And Farmer Joe pulled down his hat,
And stood up on his feet once more;
The world not argue after that,
But like a born aristocrat,
Kept on his walk about the floor.

—*Thomas Lackland.*

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

PRESERVING BEEF.—Your paper has lately contained several receipts for curing beef, many of them widely differing. I will give you mine, which I have acted upon for several years: I pack it in a barrel without any salt. Make a pickle sufficient to cover the beef, (when weighed with a flat stone,) of four pounds of salt to one hundred pounds of beef, and let it stand ten days in this pickle. This will extract the blood from the beef. Then pour off this pickle and add a fresh one, using to each 100lb of eight pounds of salt, four pounds of sugar, three ounces of saltpetre and one ounce of soda, to one hundred pounds of beef, with water enough to thoroughly cover the beef with the pickle. Scald and skim off all impurities, and apply when cool. This is the way "repacked Chicago beef" is cured. If kept through midsummer, more salt may be required. If so, add to the pickle made. If salt enough be applied to preserve it with the blood in it will make what the sailors call "salt junk."—*Correspondent of Country Gentleman.*

ANOTHER RECIPE FOR INDIAN CORN BREAD.—One pint of Indian meal, half a pint of wheat flour, two eggs, well beaten, a pinch of salt, one pint of milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in warm water. One teaspoonful of cream tartar, which sift and mix well with the meal and flour. Mix all the ingredients together. Butter your pan well, and bake immediately in a quick oven.

DRESSING FOR FOWLS.—A sausage cut up with bread crumbs, wet with an egg and a little boiling water, will be found to be convenient and good.

CUSK A LA CREME.—Take a fish weighing from two to three pounds, rub it well with salt and put it into a kettle with enough water to cover it. When it comes to a boil set it off where it will cool. When cool enough take out the bones. Take a pint of milk or cream, and boil a large onion and a piece of mace in it. Rub a quarter of a pound of butter into some flour, strain off the onion from the milk, and mix smoothly, adding a little pepper. Put it on the fire and stir until like a thick sauce. Lay the fish in a deep dish and pour the sauce over it. Have some crumbs ready to sift thickly over the top. Then bake from half to three-quarters of an hour.

ROCK BISCUITS.—Six eggs, one pound of sifted sugar, half a pound of flour, a few currants. Break the eggs into a basin, beat them well until very light, add the pounded sugar, and when this is well mixed with the eggs, dredge in the flour gradually and add the currants. Mix all well together, and put the dough, with a fork, on the tins, making it look as rough as possible. Bake the cakes in a moderate oven from twenty minutes to half an hour; when they are done, allow them to get cool, and store them away in a tin canister, in a dry place.

CUSTARD PUDDING.—One quart of new milk, three eggs, half a pound of sugar., a little salt, pour these into your pudding dish, mix well, slice some bread, and butter it, and lay the thin slices over the top of your pudding. Bake about one hour.

PRINCESS CAKES.—Butter half a pound, sugar half a pound, rice flour one pound, six eggs, one gill of sweet wine, one teaspoonful of caraway seeds, one teaspoonful of soda, quarter of a pound of raisins; add water sufficient to form a batter, drop into buttered pans, and bake until done.

FRIED POTATOES.—Pare and cut the potatoes in thin slices over night, let them stand in cold water. In the morning, shake them in a dry towel, till perfectly drained. Then drop them into *very hot* fat, enough to float them. (The fat from boiled ham is excellent.) Fry them till brown, keeping them very hot. Dip out with a skimmer and salt them a little. If properly done they will be crisp and delicious.

CHEESE BISCUIT.—Two ounces of butter, two ounces of flour, two ounces of grated cheese, a little Cayenne, and salt. To be made into a thin paste and rolled out very thin, then cut in pieces four inches long and one inch broad, bake a very light brown, and send to table as hot as possible.

TO MAKE GOOD WASHING FLUID.—Three quarters of a pound of lump lime, one pound soda ash, five quarts soft water. Slack the time (hot water is best), then add the water and soda ash. Stir frequently until well dissolved, let it stand until it settles clear, and then dip off. It is made best in an iron vessel.

WHEN the chimneys of lamps become foul or covered with a white dust, that can neither be washed off nor removed in the usual way, rub the inside with whiting, and strong vinegar and then rinse with clean water and wipe them perfectly dry.

CASTOR OIL.—This valuable nursery medicine is often very disgusting to children. Perhaps the best mode of disguising its nauseous taste is by o lling a cupful of new milk sweetened with sugar, flavored with one or two drops of essence of almond, then pour in the oil, which will rise to the surface, or it may be shaken in a bottle, and the child will drink it readily. Many nurses prefer the best sweet or salad oil for infants, it being less likely to bind the bowels afterwards.

IN 1861 the English Government, to encourage a habit of saving among the working classes, established savings banks in connection with several of the postoffices. Last year between seven and eight hundred thousand persons deposited sums in these "Postoffice Banks," and the deposits accumulating during the five years now amount to over forty millions of dollars.

REBUTTING THE VERDICT.—It was charged in his trial by the Italian authorities that Persano was disinclined to fight. The cashiered Admiral has, however, the intention of remaining quiet under this aspersion, and, since the Government has deprived him of opportunities for a display of valor, he intends to make them. To begin with, therefore, he challenges to mortal combat an admiral and two captains who offered testimony against him.

CONNECTICUT is agitated just now with the question, one capital or two. The last Legislature said one; and if the present one ratifies, and the people indorse, so will it be. Then the question will be, which, Hartford or New Haven, shall have the honor? Whichever way it is decided, the city that is left out in the cold will receive as a gift the old State house it now has.

They have had a first-class sensation at Tidlcute, being a disturbance in which a wife appears who has two husbands, one of the husbands being able to reciprocate by being the possessor of two wives. On Sunday morning the parties met at a hotel and had a very good specimen of a riot. Louis Roschpaugh, Michael Casey and Johnny Hannegan, three of the belligerents, have been arrested for riotous conduct, and committed to jail in default of bail.

ENGLISH POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—The English government have in contemplation a postal telegraph, which shall include every post town in the United Kingdom, and every other town of 2,000 inhabitants; and there is to be a deposit office at every postoffice which is not a telegraph office proper. In London there will be ten central telegraphic offices corresponding with the postal districts, and payment for messages will be made in stamps, or the messages will be written on stamped paper.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee on Licenses in the Massachusetts Legislature could not agree on any report regarding the liquor law, and four different reports were submitted—one in favor of a license system, one in favor of the present prohibitory law, one in favor of modifying the present law, and one in favor of referring the whole subject to the next Legislature.

A gentleman in a New England town buried his sixth wife last week. Shortly after the funeral he met the minister who officiated, and offered him a three dollar greenback. The minister declined to take it, saying he was not accustomed to accept pay for such services. The gentleman coolly replied, "Just as you say; but that's what I've been in the habit of paying."

The Union Hotel at Saratoga will open on the 15th of June.

Rutland and New Lima in Ohio, contain the only manufactories of reeds for hand looms in the country. Since the close of the war, quite an extensive trade in the article has sprung up with the South—the manufacturers generally shipping their goods to Evansville, Indiana, and Paducah, Kentucky, from which places they are distributed throughout the South.

Queer things take place in Logan, Ohio. For instance, on the 12th instant, two women by the name of Pontius quarreled and then fought with clubs. During the fight, a little child between four and five years of age was killed, it is supposed, while trying to get to its mother. The mother was also badly if not seriously hurt.

The Columbus *Statesman*, says the "New York *Ledger* is the best religious paper received at that office." Our contemporary's exchange list must be extremely incomplete. We think we see our friend, Mr. ——, smile in convulsions over the hugeness of the joke.

A bogus "Soldiers' Orphan's Home" concern has been exposed in Columbus, Ohio, and one Evan S. Shipley, the acting manager, and O. Boughton and B. F. Williamson, trustees, have been arrested.

During the month of April there were thirty nine fires in the United States, involving a total loss of about $3,000,000. During the first four months of 1867 the losses by fire in the United States have been $14,408,000, as follows: In January, $4,045,000; February, $1,405,000; March, $2,960,000, and April, $3,000,000.

A Florence letter says: As our American engravers and designers of bank-notes now surpass all others of any country, they have filled orders recently from this country, and I have seen some very pretty bank-notes in circulation executed by them, having thereon the effigies of Columbus and Calvour.

The Chicago strike is now limited almost entirely to machine-shop men, who are making quite a persistent fight for the eight hour system of success. All the machine shops not belonging to railroads are running, though with a reduced force, the proprietors being in no haste to increase the number of hands.

Some men from Cincinnati have organized a company to search for gold in Belleville, Ohio, where it has been known to exist for some time. It is reported that from twelve to fifteen dollars' worth on Saturday last.

One of the new mechanical toys in Paris is a boat with a rower. This rower exactly imitates the movements of a real man, and works a pair of sculls with great energy. At times he seems fatigued, and anon quickens his movements and makes a rapid spurt for a short distance.

Rents, in New York especially of stores, have experienced a very decided decline since the first of May. There are dozens of places "to let" on Broadway, between Chambers and Fourth streets, for terms which would not be thought of three weeks since. The general stagnation in trade has produced this result.

A new Opera House in Philadelphia is proposed. The property at the northwest corner of Ninth and Arch streets, having a front of 48 feet and a depth of 120 feet, has been purchased by Mr. Robert Simpson for the sum of $60,000. The old buildings are to be removed, and an Opera House for Cameross & Dixey's Minstrels erected on their site.

In a late number, the London *Times* states that deep and almost ineradicable discontent prevails in Ireland, and that it will take perhaps a century to efface the disaffection to England which now exists amongst a large portion of her people.

The latest account from the Jaffa Colony from Maine, says the colonists have not had any trouble with the natives, none with the authorities, no trouble with any sect or denomination of religion, no trouble with anybody but the consuls, and an inglorious few seceding traitors from the colony, who have planned against their best friends, but the colony is now in the best standing it has ever been in.

The New Haven railroad appears to have nearly shaken off the burden of deadheads. The Superintendent reports the total number of free passages over the road during the past year to be only four hundred and nineteen, of which three hundred and five were of officers of connecting roads. The total annual value of the little thought-of abuses of railroads, and its abolition is a necessary preliminary to the attainment of cheap fares.

Three Hebrew Rabbis of Baltimore, it is announced, have started in that city a novel movement. They have adopted the Christian plan of Sunday-school instruction in schools meeting on the Jew's day of rest, Saturday. The enterprise is under the auspices of the Hebrew Educational Society of Baltimore.

The various city railroads of New York, during 1866, carried 96,907,682 passengers, as compared with 82,272,023 during 1865. In 1857—the first year of passenger railways in that city—but 22,190,431 passengers were carried.

The Delaware fishermen came to grief last week, through the agency of the petroleum oil, which had been washed from their Philadelphia docks and carried by the freshet up the Delaware. The fish were found to be so impregnated with the oil as to be utterly worthless for food; and the poor fishermen lost the entire catch of one day.

The Chicago *Journal* charges that the *Independent* newspaper purposely misquotes the value of certain stocks, and prevents false reports concerning the affairs of a certain company, and all while professing friendship.

A convention of baggage-masters, representing over thirty railroads, met in Chicago on Wednesday. The object of the convention was to perfect regulations for transfering baggage *in transita*. Thomas P. Way, of the New York Central Railroad, was chosen President, and W. Vandilinda, of the American Express, Secretary.

The latest advices from various parts of Illinois and adjoining States, in reference to the fruit and wheat crops, are extremely flattering. The damage done by frost has been light.

Last Wednesday afternoon, Wm. Plumner, a carpenter in Hillsborough, Ohio, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. At last accounts he was still alive, and it was thought possible he might recover. Despondency produced by protracted sickness, led to the attempt.

Mr. Beverly Smith, Cashier of the National Bank at Parkersburg, West Virginia, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning. A short time since, Mr. Beal Blackford, of the same bank, was also found dead in his bed.

The present state of society in Havana is said to be anything but good. Crime is rampant. Organized assassinism exists. Money is extorted by letters threatening death, citizens having so little confidence in the police that they arm their money to escape annoyance and danger. Forty or fifty of these assassins have been captured.

The National Convention of railroad car masters, just held at Springfield, has adjourned to meet in September at Altoona, when the National Association of car masters will be organized. Several interesting papers were published at the meeting. Will the convention take into consideration the whole subject of improving the wretched cars now in use?

The following is a statement of quick passages across the Atlantic by sailing vessels: The Adelaide, commanded by Captain Cutting, made the passage out in 15 days and 12 hours; the ship Dreadnaught's (Captain Samuels,) quickest time was 15 days and 18 hours, and now the ship Thornton, of the Black Star Line of Liverpool packets, commanded by Captain Wells, has made a trip to Liverpool in the short space of 13 days and 10 hours. This last is the shortest sailing time on record.

Mr. Jerome's horse "Kentucky," hero of the New York races, has a special mansion for his home, the finest building on Jerome Park. Entering by sliding doors we find ourselves in his reception hall, forty feet by twenty, and twelve feet high, with wainscoted walls and ceiling, and grained in black walnut with ash and pine panels. To the left is the groom's room; to the right the feed room, and in the center the doors open to Kentucky's box, fifteen feet square, wainscoted with oiled pitch pine.

In speaking of the commerce of San Francisco, the *Bulletin* of that city says:—"The estimated value of our foreign imports for the quarter ending March 31 was $3,400,000. The value of our exports was $4,700,341, of which $3,579,027 were for about forty articles of California production. Included in the last named sum is $3,019,786 for flour and wheat. Our exports of treasure for the quarter were $9,829,004."

Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, has received a letter from N. P. Langford, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Montana, stating that the Indians from the North Platte to the British line are hostile, and thoroughly determined to wage war on the whites. They are well armed, and have an abundance of ammunition, obtained from the traders. They will prove dangerous to all emigrant trains on the plains, by either the northern or southern routes, unless protected by a strong military guard.

England, although her people buy great numbers of watches, manufactures but a small proportion of them. Whilst her watchmakers annually manufacture 26,000 watches, she imports from Switzerland alone 55,000 during the same period.

The Kanawha (W. Va.) *Journal* says that the coal bed in that region extends over 40,000 acres and is seven feet thick. It is said to be very superior coal.

The Philadelphians are agitating the question of an additional endowment for the University of Pennsylvania to the extent of $500,000, with the view of founding a suburban locality.

We see it stated in the correspondence of a foreign journal that the Minister of "a very great power" at Rome is said to have been "ejected from the Diplomatic Tribune" because he was "not in uniform." It is impossible to avoid a very terrible suspicion—could it have been our Minister?

Seward's long cable dispatch to Napoleon, last winter, on Mexican matters, and which was really much ado about nothing, has not yet been paid for, the cable company's tolls on it being over $19,000 in gold.

Cambridge men are pleased to learn that they are pulling Hamill's stroke, as is stated by a countemporary. And college men everywhere will be astonished to hear that enormous sums have already been bet on the coming race. The sum is stated as high as $10,000, so unless the young men of the present day are more frugal than in the old times $10 would be as much as they would care to invest in an event so far ahead.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has decided that notes based on Confederate money should not be paid, as that money is illegal; also that notes signed before the passage of the Stamp Act, do not require stamps to be used in evidence.

PERSONAL.

—Gen Butler recently addressed a note to Miss Surratt, daughter of Mrs. Surratt, that was hung, asking for an interview in an important matter. After consulting with her friends she returned for answer that she would grant the interview in the presence of her counsel, Mr. Bradley, of Washington. This the General did not accept.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* authoritatively denies the statement that Governor Fenton recommended the pardon of Solomon Kohnstamm. On the contrary, it is said the Judiciary Committee will establish the truth of the report that Governor Fenton did not recommend the pardoning of the great scoundrel.

—The New York *Gazette* says that when Mr. Lincoln was re-elected, the late Gov. Wright applied to him for the Berlin mission, "but the only Union man at Washington who seconded his views was his old friend, the Vice President, Andy Johnson. Mr. Johnson wrote a strong letter to Mr. Lincoln, urging Gov. Wright's appointment, addressed to the Vice President of the United States." A fortnight later, the Governor presented this epistle to the writer of it, who had become President, and it was duly honored.

—It is said of Krupp, of Essen, that he beats all the English iron-workers in his famous cast steel tires for the wheels of railway locomotives. He is a perfect enthusiast in iron, and spends a great part of his time, night and day, in his works, which are very extensive, while his workmen, in such operations as ladling out many tons of molten iron for large castings, act with a precision of movement that is exceedingly admirable.

—Among the artists who have been awarded the second prize for paintings at the French exhibition is F. E. Church of this country. Mr. Church seems to be the only one of English or American artists who has received a prize.

—Dr. O. W. Holmes receives a severe castigation at the hands of the *Boston Recorder*, which declares that his course toward the orthodox clergy in his new novel, is tending "to destroy the confidence of the younger members of their flocks in their sincerity, and thus weakening their influence for good."

—Elder Knapp is repeating a sermon against Universalism at Cincinnati, which he preached in Boston a quarter of a century ago.

—When Ketchum was found guilty of swindles of unparalleled magnitude and sentenced to Sing-Sing, it was predicted that before the expiration of his term of imprisonment steps would be taken by "influential citizens" to procure his pardon. Less than two years has passed and the machinery is in motion. The Governor is besieged with applications from the most "respectable sources." Among names mentioned in this connection, are those of Horace Greeley, Wm. C. Bryant, Secretary Welles, Senator Fessenden, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Buck, and Lindsey, and many prominent merchants. The argument in behalf of Ketchum is that he was subjected to strong temptation, was under great stress, and although guilty, did not mean to injure anybody, and could not have been sane when he committed the acts for which he is undergoing punishment.

—All readers of European news know about the notorious Syrian, Risk Allah Bey, lately tried and acquitted in Brussels on a charge of murder. He has turned up in a characteristic way in Constantinople. He proposed last week to ship 18,000 tr Paris for *rent* in steamers, and insured the sum *from sand to sand* in an English insurance company having an agent there. He took the specie on board himself, and as he was passing from the boat to the steamer he fell into the sea, package of money and all. He was a good swimmer, and was soon fished out, but the 43,000 were at the bottom of the Golden Horn. Divers have been employed, but they can find nothing of it. No one doubts but the whole thing is a hoax, and Mr. Mechanic has run away 43,000 really went into the sea. But, on the other hand, his case against the insurance company is held to be good, as the company neglected to send an agent of their own on board with the money, and can *prone* nothing against the ever lucky Risk Allah. This item will do for a postscript to the article in one of last year's numbers of the *Monthly*, on this veritable *chevalier d'industrie*.

—Burleigh, in one of his letters from London in speaking of Spurgeon's preaching, says: "Between the heads of his sermon he paused. It allowed the audience time to relieve their pent-up feelings, of which they took advantage. Twenty thousand people, coughing, sneezing and sighing, produce a sound not easily described."

—The Misses Hinde, one aged seventy, the other seventy-five, daughters of the late Major Hinde, have this week (May 4) been buried in one grave at Epping. One of them died a few years ago, and the other had the body enclosed in a leaden coffin and kept it in the house till her own decease. She was accustomed every day to place fresh flowers on the coffin.

—Dr. Chapin said a few days since that when Isaac Newton "took a glass" he raised it to his eye and discovered the hidden wonders of nature, but when Isaac Noodle "took a glass" he raised it to his lips and speedily got drunk.

—English papers deny that Queen Victoria has written a work on travel entitled "Leaves from a Journal in the Highlands," a very full account of which has appeared in the Paris papers. The Queen is said to be a very ready and accomplished lady, but time has not been engrossed by a voluminous correspondence with the rulers of France and Prussia, between whom she has acted the part of mediator. It is seldom that a royal pen is wielded to so good a purpose.

—A Paris correspondent says: "It is asserted that the panic last week at the Bourse was greatly aggravated by the multiplicity of cipher dispatches between Paris and Vienna, at the time supposed to be official, and which since have been discovered to be merely a compromise between Dumaine, the manager of the Ambigu Comique, and his Austrian *confrere*, by which the former has been able to secure the professional services of Mazeppa Menkin for a month longer. *Patterinal Montes*, and certainly the fair Adah is a ridiculous animal."

—Lord Brougham is announced as very ill at Nice, and it is feared that he will never recover. The venerable gentleman, who is said to be still in full possession of his mental faculties, has for many years borne up wonderfully against the physical infirmities of age. But even the stoutest heart must yield to fate.

—M. Schneider, president of the French legislative body, and proprietor of Creuzot, has expended not less than 800,000 francs to maintain the honor of the French machinery at the Exhibition. He employs more than 20,000 workmen, 10,000 at the mines, and as many at his workshops, and with his son directs the little kingdom itself.

—The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* recently asserted that "women were not adapted to the study of medicine," notwithstanding the fact that Miss Sewell (daughter of Samuel Sewell, the friend of Whittier,) is at the head of the Female Hospital in that city, and is held in the highest esteem as an able physician.

—No official notification has been received of the death of Minister Wright. Already several names have been suggested as his successor, among them Judge Evans, of Texas, who is urged by Southern Unionists.

—The Fenian General Massey, who turned Queen's evidence at the late Dublin trials, seems to have combined more of cowardice, meanness and treachery, than any man since Judas Iscariot. Having deserted from the British army, he entered the confederate service as a private, and finally became colonel of a Texas regiment. After the war he failed in business as a commercial "drummer," and having engaged in the Fenian enterprise, raised a large amount of money for the cause and went with it to Ireland. He was there apprehended as a Fenian and a rebel, and when arrested swooned away from sheer terror, but recovered in time to sell his soul and the lives of his comrades for British gold.

—A correspondent writing on board of the boat that conveyed Jefferson and his party from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, describes Mrs. Davis as follows: Mrs. Jefferson Davis walked down the plank—a lady a trifle younger than the widow of Abraham Lincoln, but buxom like her, and of the same housewife cast of features—a lady probably never called a beauty, so swarthy that she might almost pass for a gypsy, with large, full lips, dark impassioned eyes, black hair, and too much flesh for gracefulness. She wore a gray poplin dress, and no ornaments save a couple of rings. Altogether she was hardly a poet, or a poet's divinity, but the second wife of an elderly man, who added her wealth to his talents, and in her private devotion was as intense as he in his public declamation.

—The Chicago *Tribune's* special correspondent at Paris writes under date of May 1 that Hon. E. B. Washburne, after spending six weeks in Berlin under medical treatment, left that city on the 20th ult. for Homburg, the celebrated watering place near Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he is to try a regular mineral water cure. He was first advised to go to Karlsbad, Bohemia, but finally sent to Homburg by the highest medical authority in Berlin. His condition is considerably improved.

—The ex-rebel General N. B. Forrest, has settled down as a quiet citizen, and is one of the most inoffensive and unassuming men in Memphis. He has become a contractor to build a railroad in Arkansas, and is actively engaged in prosecuting his new work.

—The young Earl Brownlow, considered by young ladies as one of the greatest prizes in the London matrimonial market, is engaged to marry Lady Adelaide Talbot. The Earl's income is half a million of dollars. A brother considerately died a short time since and left him sole heir to estates unsurpassed for beauty and splendor.

—By the latest foreign mails we learn that the progress of the Princess of Wales towards convalescence continued in the same kind and degree since last report. The condition of the knee-joint was that of a part in which inflammation and irritation had wholly subsided. The surgeons of the Princess were anticipating that they would shortly be able to apply a supporting apparatus, which will allow her royal highness to move about with ease.

—Mr. Botts has written a letter from Richmond in reply to a note from a friend in Washington censuring him for becoming a bondsman for Jeff. Davis. Mr. Botts says, in answer, that he will not allow himself to be dictated to in these matters. He did everything in the best interests of the country, and before venturing to become bailsman for Jefferson Davis, he asked Mr. Charles O'Connor to inquire of his client if he had any objections that his most determined opponent, his life-long political foe, should, in this signal manner, endeavor to attach his name to the bail bond. Mr. Davis expressed no reluctance, but, on the contrary, was rather well pleased with the magnanimity of the act, which, on the part of Botts, was duly described by Mr. Botts as being in nowise compromising to the dignity of either party.

—Mr. Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, in a note to the editor of the Springfield *Republican* settles a question thus: "You are right; 'Norwood' is Northampton, n. s." The first edition of the *Ledger* containing the opening chapters of Mr. Bonner's story, says the *Republican*, consisted of 350,000 copies, and another edition of 20,000 was immediately demanded. Indeed the *Ledger* was never more successful and profitable than now. Mr. Bonner's income was over $200,000 last year, and the new *Ledger* office that is now being erected, will cost $216,000, including the ground. No limit can be placed to Mr. Bonner's success in the future, while the ship he grows ambitious and tries to go to Congress.

—Captain Duncan, with his little $1,500 excursion to the Holy Land, has found a rival. William Bradford, the artist, has organized an excursion to Russian America, that sun, our new possessions, that is. The vessel is expected to leave about the first of June. The trip is to last about three months, extras are to be charged. Ice is provided free.

—During a recent convivial meeting of railroad men, at a hotel in Omaha city, a storm came up and broke a pane of glass in one of the dining room windows. The weather was cold, and the company were suffering from the draft. George Francis Train, who was one of the company, hired a negro waiter at ten cents a minute to stand there and hold the window and stop the unpleasant current of air. The company were satisfied with the arrangement, and so was the negro, till the proprietor ordered him off the premises, and would not allow that ebony piece of clay.

"To stop a crack and keep the wind away."

The next day Train broke ground for the foundation of a new hotel at Omaha city, as the want of one had been clearly demonstrated.

—One of the wealthiest and ablest lawyers in New York has instituted suit for divorce from his wife, who is one of the most noted women, for beauty and accomplishments, in the city. The suit is based upon "inhuman conduct" to the gentleman's mother. It seems that the husband left his residence on discovering guilt on the part of his wife; during his absence, his mother, who is very old and feeble, remonstrated with the wife on her conduct; whereupon the "beautiful and accomplished" flew at her with the fury of a tigress, and beat her nearly to death. Only the interference of the neighbors saved her from being murdered. The assailant was arrested and confined in the Tombs to await the result of the old lady's injuries.

—Old Trinity, New York, gives Bishops to almost all the weaker dioceses of the Episcopal Church here of late. It was but the other day that she supplied Maine with a successor to the lamented Burgess, and now we learn to-day that another of her assistant ministers, Rev. J. Freeman Young, D. D., has been elected Bishop of the Diocese of Florida. Mr. Young has been connected with the parish for several years. He is young in years as well as in name, but he has the reputation, nevertheless, of being an efficient and faithful minister. It is not ascertained as yet whether he will accept. Florida is not a very tempting field at present but Mr. Young may not be a man who will want to be tempted.

—Ristori sails for Europe on Saturday next. Bills of exchange in her favor to the amount of $150,000 are said to have been purchased by her banker on her account this morning. Besides this, Madame will take with her, it is said, between $60,000 and $70,000 in gold.

—A project is said to be on foot in New York to establish a new religious paper, Mr. Beecher's editor.

—Wentz, sent to prison in Baltimore last week for embezzling the funds of the bank in which he was employed, is above seventy years of age.

—A visitor to the studio of Powers, the sculptor, says such is the demand for his works that he is unable to keep any stock on hand for sale.

—A passenger on the Great Eastern on her last outward voyage writes to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as follows:

A certain dark night we chanced upon a person in the stern of the vessel, leaning over, watching the phosphorescent bubbles in our ocean track. The man was communicative; his conversation fascinating and refined; his familiarity with the poets, and readiness in quoting was pleasing and astonishing. His dress was rough, and he was connected with the ship as —— steward. The counterpart of histories often told was his; loss of money, poor management, the fate of genius, and ill success. This man was no less than Richard Lewis, a poet, whose volume, published when he was quite a youth, met the smiles of the growing reviews and the favor of the public. This Englishman, but twenty-four years old, will yet be heard from.

—It is already understood to be the purpose of Jeff. Davis to set to work writing a *book*—giving a history of the secession movement, the Southern struggle, and his own adventures from December, 1860, to May, 1867.

—The Rev. Dr. Schenck, lately called from Baltimore to the rectorship of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, is to be one of the editors of the *Protestant Churchman*. He will not assume active duty however, until his return from an European trip he has in contemplation. Rev. John Cotton Smith, of the Church of the Ascension, is editor *ad interim*. There is talk, also, of Rev. Mr. De Costa starting another paper of a similar character, on "his own hook," to be called "*The Catholic Churchman*."

—Senator Cattell, of New Jersey has been presented with an elegant service of silver plate worth six or eight thousand dollars. The present was tendered to him on Tuesday by the Mayor of Philadelphia as a token of Mr. Cattell's services in the United States Senate in furthering the Lecompton Land Navy Yard scheme. The Philadelphia people furnished the money of course to pay for the plate.

Rev. John W. Beckwith, Rector of Trinity Church, New Orleans, has been elected Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, to succeed the late lamented Stephen Elliott. Mr. Beckwith is only thirty-seven years of age. He is a native of North Carolina, and has a high reputation for learning and piety.

THE Union Pacific Road trains run from Omaha to the North Platte, 286 miles in fourteen and three-quarter hours, including stoppages—running time thirty-five miles per hour.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, O. S.

Report on Resolutions---Unemployed Ministers---Washington City Place of Next Meeting.

The O. S. Presbyterian General Assembly met Friday morning, at Cincinnati, pursuant to adjournment. Rev. W. E. McLaren was elected clerk. Dr. Gurley, Moderator, announced the Standing Committees. A number of reports were referred to appropriate committees, after which Dr. Gurley, as one of the Committee on Reunion, presented, on behalf of the Chairman, Rev. Dr. Beatty, the report of this General Assembly's Committee on Reunion, which was read, as follows:

REPORT ON RE-UNION.

The committee appointed by the last General Assembly, to confer with a similar committee of the other Assembly, on the desirableness and practicability of reuniting the bodies which they severally represent, would respectfully report:

That, in the discharge of the duty assigned them, the two committees assembled in the city of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1867, and after organizing in their respective places of appointment, met in joint session for conference and prayer. These meetings continued to a late hour on Friday evening, February 22d, when the committee adjourned to meet again in the same city on the first of May. Reassembling at that time, they continued their conferences till Tuesday, May 7th, when they finally adjourned.

The circumstances in which the committees held their first meeting were so peculiar as to demand a special mention, as they were fitted to produce an unusual sobriety. The chairmen of both committees, as originally constituted, were absent. One, Rev. Dr. Brainard, had been translated to that world where all the distinctions of Christian discipleship which exist on the earth, are lost in the harmony of heaven. The other, Rev. Dr. Krebs, was disabled by severe illness from all participation in our conferences, waiting for that change to come which will unite him to the great company of Christian ministers in the kingdom of rest.

All the meetings of the committees were distinguished by a degree of courtesy and unanimity, which was more than common. Composed of men of decided individuality, representing divers interests and sections, they have discussed every question, many of them of admitted delicacy and difficulty, with the utmost frankness, without one word or expression of any kind to indicate that Christian gentlemen who felt the grave responsibilities of their position.

The result of their conference is contained in the following document, adopted in joint committee with remarkable unanimity:

PROPOSED TERMS OF REUNION BETWEEN THE TWO BRANCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The joint committee of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, appointed for the purpose of conferring on the desirableness and practicability of uniting these two bodies, deeply impressed with the responsibilities of the work assigned us, and having earnestly sought Divine guidance, and patiently devoted ourselves to the investigation of the questions involved, agree in presenting the following for the consideration, and if they see fit, for the adoption, of the two General Assemblies.

Believing that the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom would be promoted by healing our divisions; that practical union would greatly augment the efficiency of the whole Church for the accomplishment of its divinely appointed work; that the main causes producing division have ceased to operate wholly or largely; and that two bodies bearing the same name, adopting the same constitutions, and claiming the same corporate rights, cannot be justified in long maintaining, for reasons, in some respects, rival organizations, and regarding it as both just and proper that a reunion should be effected by the churches, as independent bodies and on equal terms, we propose the following

TERMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

As shifted to meet the demands of the case:

1. The re-union shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards. The Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted, "as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, and its fair historical sense, as it is accepted by the two bodies, in opposition to Antinomianism and fatalism, on the one hand, and to Arminianism and Pelagianism on the other, shall be regarded as the sense in which it is received and adopted; and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church of the United States shall continue to be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity.

2. All the ministers and churches embraced in the two bodies shall be admitted to the same standing in the united body which they may hold in their respective connections up to the consummation of the reunion, and all the churches connected with the united body, not thoroughly Presbyterian in their organization, as soon as is permitted by the highest interests to be accomplished, to order such changes as shall be required, and such persons alone shall be chosen Commissioners to the General Assembly as are eligible according to the Constitution of the Church.

3. The boundaries of the several Presbyteries and Synods shall be adjusted by the General Assembly of the United Church.

4. The official records of the two branches of the Church, for the period of separation, shall be preserved and held as making up the one history of the Church, and no rule or precedent, which does not stand approved by both bodies, shall be of any authority until re-established in the united body.

5. Corporate rights now held by the two General Assemblies, or by their boards and committees, shall, as far as practicable, be consolidated and applied for their several objects as defined by law.

6. There shall be one set of committees on boards and foreign missions and the other religious enterprises of the Church, which the Churches shall be encouraged to sustain, according to their ability, on principles into other channels if they desire to do so.

7. As soon as practicable after the union shall be effected the General Assembly shall reconstruct and consolidate the several permanent committees and boards which now belong to the two Assemblies, in such a manner as to represent, as far as possible, with impartiality, the views and wishes of the two bodies constituting the United church.

8. When it shall be ascertained that the requisite number of Presbyteries of the two bodies have approved the terms of union as hereinafter provided for, the two General Assemblies shall each appoint a committee of seven, none of them having an official relation to either Board or Committee of Publication, who shall constitute a joint committee, whose duty shall be to revise the catalogues of the existing publications of the two churches, and to make out a list from them of such books and tracts as shall be issued by the United Church, and any catalogue thus made out, in order to its adoption, shall be approved by at least five members of each committee.

9. If at any time after the Union has been effected any of the theological seminaries under the care and control of the General Assembly, shall desire to place themselves under the ecclesiastical control, they shall be permitted to do so at the request of their Boards of Directors; and those seminaries which are independent in their organization shall have the privilege of putting themselves under ecclesiastical control to the end that, if practicable, a system of ecclesiastical supervision of such institutions may ultimately prevail through the entire united churches.

10. It shall be regarded as the duty of all our judicatories, ministers and people in the United Church, to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive references to the causes that have divided us, and to avoid the use of all such as are past issues by the continuance of any usage in either branch of the Church that has grown out of our former conflicts, it is earnestly recommended to the lower judicatories of the Church that they conform their practice in relation to all such usages, as far as consistent with their convictions of duty, to the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

JUDGE SPALDING, Representative in Congress from the Cleveland District, is said to favor a summer session of Congress, to which he has heretofore been opposed. His reasons are drawn from the financial and business condition of the country.

WE are glad to hear that MR. MCCULLOCH is of the opinion the financial condition of the country will furnish no occasion for a summer meeting of Congress. The Secretary would doubtless struggle hard, were it necessary to do so, in order to prevent such a meeting.

THE St. Louis *Democrat*, one of the most representative Republican journals in the country, takes ground in favor of EDWARD M. STANTON for President. It suggests, also, that the Vice President should come from Missouri. As to MR. STANTON, the *Democrat* is by no means alone.

IT is reported that Chief Justice CHASE does not approve of the proceeding whereby JEFF. DAVIS was set at liberty on bail, and that he expresses surprise Judge UNDERWOOD permitted it. It is further said the Chief Justice will preside at the trial of DAVIS in Richmond in November.

HON. WILSON MCCANDLESS, United States District Judge of Pennsylvania, has received from Chief Justice CHASE a partial list of appointments of Registers in Bankruptcy for this District. The appointments of Capt. SAMUEL HARPER, for the Twenty-second District, and Gen. JOHN N. PURVIANCE, of Butler, for the Twenty third District, we understand, have been confirmed by Judge MCCANDLESS.

GENERAL SHERMAN is said to have said, we can have an Indian war or not, just as we choose. This tallies with the suspicion which has come to be generally entertained. Of course there are plenty who go in for war—the speculators especially. This class of patriotic individuals were mainly instrumental for years in keeping up the Florida war, and put millions in their pockets by it. We doubt if they are equally successful this time.

IT was MR. MCFARLAND, of the Washington *Chronicle*, who, at the Richmond jubilation over the release of DAVIS, proposed a toast to "the health of MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, as a soldier and a man," but to which some of the gentlemen present very properly refused to drink. The Richmond Editors, it is said, "were surprised at the sentiments evinced by some of the Northern journalists present." They are not alone in this feeling.

IT is pretty well established now that Chief Justice CHASE fully intended to try JEFFERSON DAVIS at Richmond, about the present time, and that the frustration of this intention by the erratic Judge UNDERWOOD was not deemed within the scope of probabilities. But a day or two before the bailment of DAVIS, Judge UNDERWOOD announced this intention of the Chief Justice. The question therefore arises—why did Judge UNDERWOOD frustrate the arrangement, by a proceeding so contrary to all his own out-givings? It is true the United States District Attorney was not prepared to proceed, but this looks very much like a part of the arrangement. There is room for an explanation in the case. Who shall make it?

PRUDENT men—taking the Mexican reports to be worthy of belief—would not bid high for MAXIMILIAN'S head, were it to be put up at auction. The present by MR. SEWARD seems not to have eventuated in the guaranty sought. JUAREZ says he fears he will not be able to save MAXIMILIAN from being executed in case he falls into the hands of Generals ESCOBEDO or CORONA, commanding the besieging forces. One is inclined to suggest that if he cannot do as much as this, he must have a poor prospect of governing the country, of which he is as good as the restored head. The thing looks as though he was too blood-thirsty by half, and did not wish to save his enemy.

JEFF. DAVIS, it is said, proposes to live privately, for the re-establishment of his health. This remedy must be used on the principle that like cures like, since his ardent admirers have stoutly asserted that it was his private living, for two years past, that destroyed his health. If MR. DAVIS is desirous of repairing that about himself which has suffered the most serious injury, he will direct his attention assiduously to his *character*, which is in an infinitely worse condition than his health. If living privately will relieve him from public infamy, the sooner he betakes himself to hermitage or the cloister, and the longer he protracts his seclusion, the better it will be for his fame.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO DURING THE WAR.

Gen. HALPIN, in the New York *Citizen*, makes the following statement:

> If Judge Kelley had been South during the war, he could not have the hardihood—not even *he* could—to speak of the negroes of the South as if they had all been loyal to the United States during the rebellion. The fact is that ninety-five per cent. of them were as faithful to the Confederacy as any average equal number of southern whites. They formed the main subsistence, contributed to finances and pay departments of the rebel armies—working faithfully and perseveringly at their allotted tasks; although not five per cent. of the able-bodied whites were left at home to compel them to labor, as they were otherwise minded. It is simply a bald, bold, black falsehood for the Southern negroes as having been faithful to the Union, or faithful to anything but the rebellion, during the recent civil war.

There is some truth but vastly more error in the above. The Southern negro, if he did labor for the Confederates, served the loyal cause whenever he could. He had the sagacity to understand pretty clearly what it was all about, and what was his real position. Pressed for men as the rebels were, although some of them near the close, as a measure of desperation, proposed it, they never dared to put guns in the hands of the negroes. They knew just how faithfully the slaves were devoted to the rebellion, and they know now that an immense preponderance of them are as they were then, loyal at heart, and consequently for the Republican cause. Some there doubtless were who acted nearly as bad as white men—claiming to be their superiors—did; and it would not be at all strange should they continue to act so.

A GOOD CAUSE BADLY CHAMPIONED.

Any extent of obliquity in opinion and any amount of narrow prejudice, in the Pittsburgh *Post*, we are quite prepared for, and usually pass unnoticed. But its gross misrepresentation of facts, we occasionally endeavor to correct. Its statement, on Saturday, that the COMMERCIAL had "studiously omitted in its editorial columns all allusion to the starvation of the thousands of women and children in the South," our readers well know to be a misrepresentation—one as stupid as it is false, because it can be so easily exposed by reference to our files. The COMMERCIAL was in advance of the *Post* in calling attention to the subject. We made, as our readers will remember, an early appeal to all without distinction of party, and in behalf of all, without distinction of class or color.

We have been gratified to see our neighbor engaging in the same humane work, although its style and manner of doing it have been characterized by some peculiarities that do not accord with our taste nor with our ideas of propriety. When another city journal, however, rebuked the *Post* for mercenary motives and vanity of manner, we thought the rebuke rather severe, but the silly exposure of its boastful vanity, on Saturday last, proves it to have been deserved. Pharisee like, the *Post* has accompanied its alms with so noisy a clangor of its own trumpet, that it could hear nothing besides, and hence, fell into the happy illusion that all that was said or done for the suffering poor was said and done by itself.

Although we apprehend that the *Post* has injured the interest of the famishing people in the South, by the narrow and party turn it has sought to give the enterprise for their relief, yet we are gratified to see its humane sympathies aroused. Its ostentatious zeal shows in fine contrast with its sinful indifference when the starvation and misery in the South were suffered by Union prisoners. It only wanted a congenial occasion, to stir the sensibilities of our charitable neighbor. The suffering, attested by over thirteen thousand graves at Andersonville, did not offer a congenial occasion to the *Post*, which has spent more ink in its columns, in bragging of its own charity to suffering rebels, than it ever spent in lamenting the sad fate of those martyred heroes.

While we are on this subject, which we have so often presented, we beg our readers not to allow the puerile and pharisaical boastings of the *Post* to retard or diminish their charities to the suffering poor of the South.

AN ALMOST LEVEL ROUTE BETWEEN THE OHIO VALLEY AND THE SEABOARD.

More than thirty-five years ago, Mr. B. AYCRIGG, an eminent engineer in the service of the State of Pennsylvania, demonstrated by surveys that there could be made a water communication the entire distance from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, via the headwaters of the Susquehanna and the streams entering the Allegheny river, and which would be but little longer in actual distance than the route finally adopted for the Pennsylvania Canal and Portage Railroad. In 1833, Mr. FARIES, then Chief Engineer of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, as the result of his careful surveys, made a report to his company, in which he said: "From Rockslky's Summit to Philadelphia, a distance of more than three hundred miles, there will be no gradient exceeding twenty-six feet per mile; and none greater, going West to Winslow, which is within fourteen miles of the summit. It has been already stated that a connection may be made with Pittsburgh from Winslow, with no gradients exceeding thirty feet per mile, and that only for three or four consecutive miles. Therefore, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by this route, there would be no gradients going West exceeding twenty-six feet per mile, except at this one place, and none coming East to exceed that except at one point on the Allegheny Valley Road, where they have adopted a forty feet gradient for six or seven miles, to overcome Lavely's summit. Truly may it then be said that the Sunbury and Erie Road will be Pennsylvania's great highway to the lakes and to the West."

The next Summer after the above was written the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, under the direction of W. MILNOR ROBERTS, completed three surveys and proved that there was a still better route, more easy to make than the first and having no grade either way over twenty-six feet to the mile.

Still later surveys of the same Company under its present Engineer, MR. WRIGHT, have made a careful location which verifies the former result as to gradients and shortens the distance.

The surveys of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company in the effort to reach the best route to New York, diverging from their road near Meadville and at Franklin, intersected the same line at Brookville, and also verified the great fact of its superiority over any other as a route from the West to both Philadelphia and New York. The astonishing feature of the whole matter is, that Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York have so long left unconstructed a road which would, if made, have so greatly the advantage over any of the existing roads from the south end of Lake Michigan, and from every part of the Ohio Valley to New York and Philadelphia.

The Allegheny Valley Company at the last session of the Legislature, was authorized to increase its stock and issue additional bonds for the construction of the branch of its road diverging at the Mahoning, fifty-four miles north of Pittsburgh, to reach the Philadelphia and Erie Road by the level route, at a point near Winslow on the Susquehanna. It is to be hoped the company will enter vigorously upon the work, for Pittsburgh *must* have another outlet to the East. It is absurd to suppose that the Pennsylvania Railroad will have all the capacity necessary to carry off the traffic to be brought thus far by the Fort Wayne, the Pittsburgh and Cleveland, the Steubenville and Ohio, the Wheeling, the Erie roads, and the Ohio river. These great avenues from the West, already find their business contracted below their capacity to carry, by the fact that they are at the mercy of the Great Monopoly which holds their destinies in its clutch. What help for them is there in the future? Even if the Allegheny Valley Road shall be made to Winslow, the Pennsylvania Central Road will hold the door thence to the East, and prescribe the terms and the extent to which it may be used. With a Free Railroad law they could have pushed on to the Reading and the New Jersey Central; and the Connellsville Road could be made to Baltimore. We need them all to meet the growing traffic of the West. Build them, and the existing roads reaching us from the West will bring traffic enough for them all. Do not build them, and some of our Western roads are bound to go under.

WILL HE BE TRIED?

The impression seems to have been made extensively that JEFF. DAVIS will not be tried for treason, next November, or at any other time. And, however this impression may have originated, there appears to be no contradiction given to it in any quarter. We have no authority to say, it is a mistake. It may be entirely true, for aught we know to the contrary. It may be that it is an easy and adroit way of giving him a release from all accountability for his conduct in heading a formidable and bloody insurrection, by which the government of the country was endangered and hundreds of thousands of its citizens brought to untimely and violent deaths.

But is easy to see why this impression *should not be* corrected. The honor of law and government are implicated in it. The giving of bonds for appearance at court is a proper ground for effecting that appearance, at the specified time. Bail is not buying off an accused person from trial. To suppose such a thing would be an insult to the court receiving bail, as well as to the law. It would be equivalent to compounding a felony. It would affix to the court the folly as well as iniquity of deliberately setting itself to the task of dishonoring itself. The effect of this impression with regard to DAVIS, if extended to other cases, would be, to render bail worthless and to bring the administration of law into contempt. It would have been better, were the design to escape trial, to have discharged the culprit by simple proclamation.

We do not, however, believe that the intervention of the judicial authorities was to give DAVIS final discharge. We see not any evidence of such an intention, although it may have been the design and expectation of counsel and of the bail. And we shall only, with reluctance, change this conviction; for, although we care little about the erminal himself, whether he swings or runs, yet we should regret deeply such discredit done to the laws and the courts of the country, and we should consider every person, who might have occasion to appeal to the laws, a little less likely to get justice and right, after this procedure, than we thought him before. The sacredness of the administration of justice requires that DAVIS should appear at the specified time, and, on appearing, should be tried for treason. And, unless we are greatly mistaken in the sentiment of the country, the loyal and justice loving people look to Chief Justice CHASE with a feeling that he has a responsibility in the future of the case, and expect him to protect the law from any wrong or damage intended by any party.

HAS TREASON BEEN COMMITTED?

If in setting DAVIS free it was a part of the programme that he should not hereafter be tried, the authors of it must already have been led to doubt its success. Public sentiment is protesting urgently against the thought of letting the leading rebel off without a trial. The press that supported the Government during the war is not only unanimous but out-spoken on this point. The magnitude and importance of the principle involved, and the bearing in future of the question, whether or not the rebellion was treason, and whether a State may withdraw from the Union, are clearly perceived, and a decision by the highest tribunal in the land resolutely insisted on. DAVIS personally is comparatively of little importance—but the principle is a vital one—and just here the following remarks by the *Nation*, on the release of DAVIS, are quite to the point:

> "It would be most remarkable fact if, after four years of civil war, posterity should be left in doubt whether it was or was not treason to wage such war against the United States. The discussion may be carried on in newspapers and reviews a hundred years hence with even more vigor than it has been in our own day. The success of a war waged expressly against the theory of secession would be cited on one side; but, on the other hand, the fact that, after having achieved such a complete triumph, the Federal Government could not secure the conviction of a single man for treason might be cited with at least equal force on the other side. Why, it may justly be said, if the acts of DAVIS and Lee were treasonable, were they not convicted of treason? As far as General Lee is concerned, a sufficient explanation is given in the terms of his surrender; but in respect to Mr. DAVIS no such explanation is possible."

RAILROADS AND GREAT CITIES.

MR. PARTON, in his article on St. Louis, in the *Atlantic* for June, perceives a glorious future for that already flourishing city. Even now a thousand miles of railroad in the State connect the city with the Western system of roads, chief among which is the railroad to the Pacific. "When that greatest work of man is finished, in 1870," says the writer, "St. Louis—which is 1,600 miles from New York and 2,300 from San Francisco—will be as manifestly the natural capital of the United States as New York is of the richest portion of it. It will not be in a geographical sense the central city, but considering the superior importance to us of Europe over Asia, and other obvious facts, it will be central in every sense but the geographical one,—it will be the center of politics, of business and of distribution."

The relations of railroads to all great cities is here receiving another illustration. It is evident that MR. PARTON places St. Louis prospectively ahead of Chicago; and he predicates his belief on its railroad connections. All experience shows that he is right; and though St. Louis, by its position, enjoys peculiar advantages, yet to a certain extent what is true of it is true of every other city. Nothing is more certain than that no city that neglects to multiply and extend its railroads will continue to grow. As a city neglects to do this then will it drop behind.

There are certain natural railroad centers, depots of commerce and trade, differing in magnitude, it is true; but it is not difficult to ascertain the points. West of the Alleghenies and the lakes, there are four large cities, which not only command peculiar local advantages and possess positive elements of growth, but are natural railway centers. Standing with MR. PARTON in St. Louis, we name in their order the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. In population they now are nearly equal, and their growth, on examination, will be found to have been strikingly similar. This similarity, in the future, will depend wholly on the energy, foresight and promptness with which the citizens of each lay hold of the elements which await their hands—more especially on the extension of their railway connections. St. Louis has—can have—no monopoly. Her relations to the Pacific road are more immediate, it is true, but to Pittsburgh that great road is also very important. There are railway enterprises which hold to Pittsburgh relations strikingly similar to those the Pacific road holds to St. Louis. Looking upon the map, and tracing our westward connections, no one can fail to perceive that our great need is additional and independent connections with tidewater. With the Allegheny road to New York and Philadelphia on the one hand, and the Connellsville road to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the National Capitol on the other,—with these constructed—as they surely will be—Pittsburgh will have secured that which will enable her to maintain her present relative position in the list of the four great cities in the West.

But Pittsburgh has disadvantages to contend with which no other city has. The legislation of the State is controlled by a vast monopoly against her. Her first work, therefore, is to throw this off and obtain favoring legislation, so that her citizens may build such roads as they deem essential to their welfare. Then—perhaps we should say first—our citizens must resolve to emulate St. Louis and the other cities in the list, in enterprise and public spirit. In this le sPittsburgh, future; for as we improve our opportunities—as we put forth our energies to obtain wise legislation, and use it when obtained—as we cultivate a public spirit, put our hands to public improvements and resolve to be at least equal with the foremost of the other cities named—in proportion as we do these things will we hold our own or fall behind.

OUR FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

One of the events of the times, calculated to startle and offend every patriotic feeling, is noticed with proper indignation in one of our New York journals. It is this, that on the petition of some of the English, French and German merchants in New York, the Postmaster General has directed the withdrawal of the mail service from the ocean steamers that sail under the United States flag, and its transfer to vessels bearing the flags of the other nations. This act of the Postmaster General, unless there are reasons for it which are not developed in connection with the transaction, will cause an indignant feeling throughout the country.

The facts, as stated, are these: The utterly desperate system of privateering that, with the aid of some of the foreign nations, was carried on by the rebels against our commerce, having greatly reduced our mercantile marine, left us with but four steamers in the regular trade with Europe—the Arago and the Fulton sailing to Havre, and the Atlantic and the Baltic to Bremen. These have had a part of the mail service, till it was lately withdrawn at the petition of foreign merchants doing business in New York. The consequence will be, of course, a loss to the proprietors of this small number of vessels, and a corresponding gain to the foreign owners of other lines. But, taking a more comprehensive view of the case as a national interest, it commits the entire mail arrangement between this country and trans-Atlantic countries to the agency of lines owned and controlled by foreigners, and every vessel of which carries not the flag of the Union, but that of another nation.

The damage done to that small but important class of our commercial vessels, is a matter of less consequence than the indignity done to the nation by the gross assumption, as it appears to us, of the petitioners, and by the meek compliance of our own public functionary.

THE *Protestant Churchman* has passed into the hands of an association with the Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, as editor. Other editorial labor has been secured, and the paper is said to be on a firm footing. It is the largest Church paper published in the country. The tone of this paper may be inferred from the following extract from an article on the topic which at present particularly agitates that denomination:

> "No one can affect to regard ritualism as a matter of little importance in these times. It does not deserve a suspicion either of his candor or of his devotion to the principles and practices of the Protestant Reformation, if he plain that these new forms of clerical vestments, of conducting the service, both as to bodily posture and movement, and as to intoning and chanting the prayers, as to administering the communion, as to saying the bread before the eyes of the communicant, and drawing the sign of the cross in the air with the hand, as to turning the back upon the congregation and bowing to the communion table, and as indicated in processions, are well known to be unauthorized by any-existing rubric, but are known to be unauthorized by any-existing rubric, but are known to be unauthorized by any-existing rubric, but are

STATE ITEMS.

New buildings are rising Phœnix like upon the ashes of the buildings recently destroyed by fire in Petroleum Center.

The Oil City *Register* says: Mr. John Mawhinney has already erected a two story brick building upon the site of the office burned last week. The large iron tank in his yard is also being taken down. The iron will be taken to Pittsburgh and re-rolled and then the tank will be rebuilt. Such promptness as this shows plainly the right kind of spirit.

The Republicans of Oil City held a mass meeting last week, and elected Captain Geggie, late of the 105th Pennsylvania regiment, as their candidate for Assembly. The remaining districts of Venango county, however, will have a voice in the matter before a candidate is selected.

Albert Allen, the precocious youth of fourteen, who robbed his father of three thousand dollars, and the then decamped from Lincsville, Crawford county, has been arrested in Saginaw, Michigan. Young Allen bought a saloon in Cleveland for $450, but becoming dissatisfied sold it for $400. He then proceed to Saginaw, where he purchased a tug-boat for $750 cash. About the time his last purchase was made he was arrested.

On Friday last, Mr. James M'Intyre, agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at George's Station, brought to the office of J. M. Laird, in Greensburg, an insane man who had been wandering about that neighborhood for some days, frequently standing on the track when trains were approaching. He appears to be about thirty-three years of age, and when taken in charge wore dark clothes, rim of hat drooped. Nothing could induce him to speak. He was committed to the Westmoreland county Poor House.

Amos Slaymaker, Esq., has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Lancaster District, under the late act of Congress, which takes effect on the first of June.

A whisky riot occurred on Sunday, the 14th, at Corry. Several arrests were made for selling liquor on that day, and the friends of the liquor dealers interfered. Justice Wilson fined the parties who committed the offense.

The students of Allegheny College have been making some noteworthy improvements on the grounds of that institution. They have planted over fifty trees, and have converted the swampy ground above the road, converting it into a beautiful lake, with a miniature cascade at its outlet.

A number of the citizens of Brown township (Reedsville), Mifflin county, have organized a new political party called the Workingmen's Party. They set forth in their preamble that "in our opinion, both the existing political parties have become so corrupt that they have lost sight of the interest of the great mass of the people," &c.

Captain Theodore Franks died in Washington, on Friday last, in the sixtieth year of his age. Capt. F. was born in Pennsylvania, and graduated at West Point, and was extensively known as a skillful engineer and draftsman in connection with the construction of the principal canals and railroads of his native State. His remains were interred at Lewistown, in this State, his former home.

John Dipple, landlord of the Black Horse Hotel, Lewistown, after receiving license, posted the following unique notice: "To all whom it may concern—Having purchased, declaring to obey all laws restraining the sale of liquors, respectfully requests all heads of families who have drunken sons, or husbands, wives or daughters, to give me the written notice required by law, forbidding me to sell habitual drunkards liquor, with their signatures attached, and I pledge myself, my reputation, and my property, that such requests shall be rigidly complied with. I desire to comply with all laws regulating my legitimate business, and in order to do so, request the assistance of all law-abiding citizens. The members of temperance societies, who have so much annoyed me for liquor, will please me much by withdrawing their patronage from either me or the society."

The Tendency of Prices.

Numerous indications in the business world give promise of the return of the era of moderate prices. The law of gravitation in physics is not more sure than the law of demand and supply which regulates prices in the commercial world. The ruling under which prices have been fixed for some time back has been artificial and usurped, and is rapidly passing away. The normal and healthy condition is coming back. A store in Broadway, N. Y., for which $9,000 was offered and refused, $13,000 being asked, has been at last rented for $5,000. The prices of goods in Broadway that were *ballooned* up by the vanity of purchasers have settled down rapidly of late, so that, it is said, Broadway is as cheap as the Bowery. Mr. A. T. Stewart has offered a part of his goods, imported for his private sales, at auction, for the reason, as it is conjectured, that he anticipates a further reduction of prices. A few staple articles of subsistance maintain their high rates, and may do so for a while, under the impression, whether correct or not, that there is a scarcity in the fountains of supply.

We have long entertained the belief that there is no benefit to any permanent interest of the country in maintaining prices, on mere artificial grounds or for speculative purposes, at abnormally high rates. Neither is beneficial to the people at large. Indeed, it can scarcely be so to any class. And the expression of this opinion, which we have occasionally made, has been designed to aid in preparing the way for that return to moderate prices, which we have foreseen to be inevitable. And we are persuaded that in a commercial, as well as a moral and social point of view, the era that is approaching, under a more moderate rule, will be happier than the excited, speculative, extravagant times that are now happily, as we think, passing away.

The American Presbyterian Church.

As the reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches seems now to be definitely assured, we append the official statements of their synods, presbyteries, members, churches and preachers, for the year 1866:

	Old School.	New School.	Both.
Synods	31	28	59
Presbyteries	176	109	285
Ministers	2,394	1,739	4,133
Churches	2,608	1,523	4,133
Members	220,306	185,707	406,013

This, it will be observed, is less in the aggregate than the array of the two Churches in 1860, before the rebellion had severed the Southern Church. We believe that the Southern Presbyterian Church will still number 40,000 members, which would about bring up the general aggregate to that of 1860 for the whole republic.

A Sumter Reminiscence.

A Charleston letter says: One of the deck hands of our steamer had been a rebel soldier, and had participated in the defense of Sumter. Speaking of the bombardment of the fleet as we passed it, he said, "the Yankees never came so near taking it as they did on the first or second day of the attack—he thought it was the 20th of August, 1863. He remembered very well when one of the Yankee shells went right into the ammunition room of the fort and exploded. The room was full of shells, and it was the greatest wonder in the world the whole thing wasn't blown up. There were a hundred and thirteen thousand pounds of powder in the fort that day, and the garrison expected every moment to see it set on fire by a Yankee shell. But the fleet drew off early that day, and gave us a chance to fix up. We sent most of the powder to Charleston that night, and when the fleet renewed the attack two or three days after, the powder was prepared for them, and we gave them the best we had." There is not a gun visible now upon Sumter. It looks peaceable enough, and is well adapted to the use to which it has been converted since the war—that of a light-house site.

Reformed Presbyterians.

In the General Synod of the Reformed PresbyterianChurch, now in session in New York, Monday morning, the Committee on the Signs of the Times made their report. Among the causes of thankfulness were the enactment of many wholesome laws, in spite of Executive influence, and the enfranchising of the negro. Among those calling for humiliation, fasting and prayer were the condition of the Church—the non-maintenance of the principles of religion, a corrupt society, Sunday profanity, the use of intoxicating liquors, &c. Rev. Messrs. Bloom and the Moderator spoke in terms of congratulation upon the prospect of a speedy reunion of all the Presbyterian bodies. Rev. Drs. McLean, of New York, McMillan and McAuley, of Allegheny, were appointed a Committee on Reunion, with authority to confer with any similar body appointed by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to meet this week in Allegheny.

Some days since we gave the substance of a statement made by the Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which was, in effect, that a young lady from Pennsylvania, temporarily residing in Louisville, on applying to become a member of the Walnut Street Baptist Church there, was rejected because she was a teacher of the freedmen. To this the pastor, Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, has replied by giving the broadest denial. The young lady, he avers, was assured that her occupation made no difference with him or the church; on the contrary, he says: "We are in favor of educating the freedmen," and have publicly defended the measure. Arrangements were made to receive the young lady into the church, but preliminary thereto, the pastor requested one of the members to visit her and converse with her. The lady has not presented herself for admission, and Mr. Lorimer avers that she bears witness to the inaccuracy of the correspondent, and this truthfulness of the statement of the pastor.

The Quaker City, which takes out the Holy Land excursionists, is to have a printing press and types—with printers of course—on board. The idea is all very fine, viewed from a dry land stand-point, but not likely to amount to much in a practical way.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1867.

If there was any change to-day in the temper of the local money market it was towards greater closeness. The banks have fully as much customer paper offering as their line will permit them to take, and the outside market is distrustful, and only very choice names meet with favor.

No improvement can be noted in the general merchandise market. The ominous condition of the dry goods trade in New York has rendered purchasers more timid than ever. A very observing and intelligent correspondent of one of our brokers makes the following remarks, under a late date:

"We hear to-day, through a reliable source, that the house of A. T. Stewart, the Dry Goods King, has sold through the general auction houses, within three weeks, one-quarter of his entire stock, and that they have orders to sell one-quarter more if the market will pay anything like a decent price. It has been our settled belief for the past sixty days that general merchandise will be much lower by the first of September.

"There is a sharp upward turn in the gold bearing bonds as noticed in the quotations of the New York market, received by Messrs. McVay & Co.

U. S. 6s, 1881	112
U. S., 5-20s, 1865	106
U. S., 5-20s, 1864	105½
U. S., 5-20s, 1865, May and November	106½
U. S., 5-20s, 1865, January and July	108
U. S., 10-40s	99
December Compounds, 1864	116½
August 7-30s	106½
June 7-30s	106½
July 7-30s	106½
Gold	138½
Silver	131

—Merchants and bankers scarcely appreciate to what extent they are interested in the operations of the new Bankrupt Act, particularly in the thirty-fifth and thirty-ninth sections. Those of them who have not read it should make it a point to do so, for no more earnest prompter to a close scrutiny of the credit and standing of debtors could well be devised. It will serve as a vigorous purifier of credit, since it must curtail, in a great degree, the prevalent loose system of accommodation loans. It is the opinion of most persons that the law puts an effectual stop to the custom of preferring even the most obliging, confidential creditor, and brings all to the same level. The application of the reform that this will work will be severe to some whose credit may be curtailed; but it will bring those who retain a place in trade by kiting, or by leaning too confidently on their friends, to realize that they must keep their business within their means. This feature of the law may become odious, and force its author its recall or its amendment; but, in fact, nothing in it is better calculated to promote and conserve sound principles of business. It will tend to check rash speculations that involve other people's means, or credit, and cause reckless, untrustworthy adventurers to comply with all laws regulating my legitimate business, and in order to do so, request the assistance of all law-abiding citizens. The members of temperance societies, who have so much annoyed me for liquor, will please me much by withdrawing their patronage from either me or the society."

MILWAUKEE FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

The wheat market during the past week has been considerably improved in the increased receipts, and while the price of grain has not been visibly affected by the substantial additions to our stocks, there is a better foundation seems to have been found. We have not been affected by the extreme sensitiveness under slight influences that has marked the operations of "Change" for some time, and prices have ruled uniformly high. These increased receipts have been considered and anticipated, as also their influences upon the market by all thinking operators, and the realization has not been different from the expectation. The seeding time being almost completed, farmers have had time to gather together their small remainder and forward to markets where the figures are readily rule. Receipts during the week have amounted to 102,500 bushels, while shipments have reached but 115,800; giving us an excess in favor of receipts of 37,000 bushels. Corn has been depressed and under the influences of large receipts of new Corn, both in Chicago and New York, and the desire to realize on it at almost any price, we have gone rapidly down the scale, but are now as rapidly ascending, receiving old prices and discriminating between it and the new. There is also a comparatively small amount of good old Corn is considered in connection with the much larger amount of undesirable new—as also the importance that the former has as grain for feeding in these times and of general high prices—the conclusion is not difficult to get at, that good merchantable old Corn must rule unusually high for some time. Oats are again moving forward quietly, with a full market. Rye is ruling dull and nominally lower, though absolute transactions have failed to establish an actual decline; holders are not disposed to give way, and hold at following quotations: Wheat, No. 1, $2 40@2 45; No. 2, $2 63. Grain freights nominal, 6c on wheat to Buffalo; 8c to New York. Very respectfully,

MOWER, CHURCH & BELL.

LUMBER MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

The *Republican*, of Tuesday, reports the arrivals since the close of the week large, and with a heavy supply on the market prices have been much depressed, and are weaker and nearer. The receipts comprise, in the main, common and ordinary qualities, and sales were made as low as $13 for mill run, and it is probable that some sales, not reported, were made at a less price. Good and choice qualities of lumber are scarce, and would command full prices. Shingles are more plenty, and are weaker, with sales at 1ry pine prices. The sales since Saturday morning include the following:

Cargo of sch' Fashion, from Muskegon, 121,000 feet: first, second, and third clear strips, and mixed, second and third clear strips, at $40; common at $17; culls, $11. Cargo of sch' R. B. Hubbell, from Muskegon, 90,000 ft ☐ strips, balance mixed, at $18. Cargo of sch' Driver, from Muskegon, 120,000 feet: clear fence boards, at $19; cargo of sch' Barber, from Muskegon, common cargo boards and scantling, at $15 50. Cargo of sch' Z. G. Simmons, from Grand River, 150,000 feet, 60,000 feet strips, balance mixed, sawed thin, at $16. Cargo of sch' Mary Pringle, from Duperc, 165,000 ft coarse mixed at $16; 90,000 lath at $4 25. Cargo of scow Toledo, from Muskegon, 100,000 coarse mixed; common at $10; culls at $10; cargo of sch' Canada, from Muskegon, 100,000 feet: clear boards, at $19; 50,000 pcs lath, at $4. Cargo of sch' Montezuma, from Muskegon, 100,000 feet: clear boards, at $19; 50,000 pcs lath, at $4. Cargo of sch' Lumberman, from Grand River, 140,000 feet: clear boards, at $15 50; 50,000 pcs lath, at $4 25. Cargo of sch' Honest John, from Muskegon, 80,000 ft, about half strips, balance mixed, at $17 50.

CINCINNATI.

There has been little done in ash lumber at the river during the week, says the *Gazette*, of Tuesday; holders still ask $28 for the best, with buyers at $25. The Northern markets are generally steady. There has been some improvement in the demand for sea-soned lumber at the yard, and prices are firm. Green walnut on arrival has declined $5.

LOUISVILLE.

Lumber, shingles, etc., are in fair demand. Sales of poplar lumber at $25@30 per 1,000; pine, common, $16@40; second rate to choice, $26@35. Dressed flooring, $30@35 for common to first rate. Shingles, pine 3½ in thick, $8@9 per M; shaved or sawed; poplar shingles, machine cut, $8@5.

Cincinnati Provision Circular.

The provision market, during the week past, has generally ruled firmer, and the amount of business done has been greater than the week previous. Says the circular of Geraty, W. Phillips & Co.: Mess pork has slightly advanced and met with fair demand at the advance, while others have dragged, the orders are chiefly consumptive, though some speculative trade has been done. At the close the market is quiet at my quotations. Mess Pork has remained at price, with but a light demand; best city brands are generally held firmly at $22 50 with small sales to fill positive orders, but the demand is not large, and the market it would not bring this figure. Country scarce and held 25c less. Nothing doing in Prime Mess or Rumps. Lard has been in fair demand and has slightly advanced since last week, sales of kettle at 12¾ to 12¾c, chiefly at the latter figure for city, and 1½c less for choice country; but at the close it is more freely offered at 12¾c, with but few buyers at 12½c; country lots could not be placed at that. Keg is quiet at 13½ to 13¾c. The lower grades are in small supply and prices nominal; some steam head lard might be had at 12c.

Bulk Meats are unchanged at 8½ to 10½c.

Bulk Meats—Close firm at 8c, 10c, 10½c, and 11c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides, though sales have been made during the week at ½c less. Hams of light averages and sliced are readily bring 10½c or, while larger ones of indifferent cut are hard to dispose of at 11c loose.

Bacon—Has advanced ½c since my last, closing firm at 8c, 11c, 12c, and 12½c packed, for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides, with large sales of the latter. The quantity being smoked is small, owing to the dispersion of parties in that line, and further advances in bacon are expected unless bulk declines. Hams have attracted more attention, with considerable sales of short cut at 16@16½c, the latter price for the finest average. Wrtd. cut plain hams held freely at 15c for uncanvassed and packed, and 13½c for canvassed and packed, while hard salted, poorly cut, sell at 9c less. Second sugar pickle hams, 16c, canvassed and packed.

Beef Hams—Quiet at 21@21½c.

Plate Beef—Scarce at $20@22 00.

Coal and Coke Receipts for April, 1867.

The receipts of coal and coke, at the Pittsburg stations of the Pan Handle, Connellsville and Allegheny Valley railroads, during the month of April were as follows:

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI (PAN HANDLE) RAILROAD.

	Coal.	Coal.
Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Co.,	76,950	bush.
Fort Pitt Coal Co.,	69,180	"
Pittsburgh Union Coal Co.,	25,500	"
Camp Hill Coal Co.,	37,860	"
Grant Coal Co.,	11,160	"
Rosedale Coal Works,	54,880	"
Mansfield Coal and Lime Co.,	17,820	"
Total,	293,120	bush.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.*

	Coal. Bush.	Coke Bush.
Coryer & Co.,	3,000	
J. McCurdy,	6,000	
Pitts. Gas Co.,	2,700	
Lloyd & Hacker,	31,860	
Hagemann & Snyder,	44,625	
Phila. & Lough. Coal Co.,	15,250	
N. J. Bigley,	38,850	500
Thomas Moore,	23,000	
H. H. Armstrong,	29,000	
E. Steffens,	900	
Moorhead & Co.,	5,500	
Graff, Bennett & Co.,		43,500
Laughlin & Co.,		100,000
Morgan & Co.,		17,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville Gas,		
Coal & Coke Co.,		6,765
Total, Bushels,	184,850	167,765

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Coal. Bush.
Kier, Foster & Kier,	141,500
Armstrong & Co.,	92,500
Hallman, Bahm & Co.,	13,750
Pioneer Coal Co.,	24,000
Total, Bushels,	272,800

MONONGAHELA SLACK WATER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The following are the receipts for the months of February, March and April:

	POOL No. 1.		POOL No. 2.	
	B'ts & Barges.	Flats.	B'ts & Barges.	Flats.
February,	244,700	87,000	670,000	99,000
March,	1,682,600	179,000	1,496,000	245,000
April,	1,482,600	179,000	1,491,000	281,000
Total,	2,219,800	382,700	6,477,800	597,000

	POOL No. 3.		POOL No. 4.	
	Boats & Barges	Flats.	Boats & Barges.	Flats.
Feb.,	49,000	20,400	31,800	88,500
March,	677,100	262,500	1,000,000	3,600
April,	934,800	256,000	364,000	149,800
Total,	1,660,900	539,900	617,800	270,900

RECAPITULATION.

	bushels.
February run	1,200,900
March run	6,005,700
April run	6,997,900
Total bushels	12,891,500

There is at present a large amount of coal in boats and barges destined for the lower trade; which has been unable to get out on account of water.

*The receipts per Councilsville Railroad do not include those received at Brinton Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, which more than equal the above, and will be given at another time. The receipts per Pennsylvania Railroad will be given hereafter.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The market during the past week has exhibited no new features. The offerings have not been as large as for several weeks past, but the qualities have been about the same, and prices have been fully maintained, and we continue to quote:

SHIPPING QUALITIES.	Light.	Heavy.
Common sound leaf	$ 3 00@ 5 00	$ 3 00@ 5 25
Good sound leaf	5 00@ 7 00	5 00@ 7 50
Common sound leaf	7 00@ 9 00	7 00@ 9 00
Medium sound leaf	9 00@11 00	9 00@11 00
Fine leaf	11 00@14 00	11 00@13 00
MANUFACTURING QUALITIES.	Dark wrappers.	Bright wrappers.
Common and medium	$10 00@12 00	$15 00@20 00
Good and fine	14 00@18 00	25 00@30 00
Fancy		40 00@60 00
CUTTING TOBACCO.		
Common cutting at	$ 8 00@12 00	
Medium cutting at	12 00@16 00	
Good cutting at	18 00@22 00	
Fine	24 00@30 00	
Choice	30 00@35 00	

The sales at the four auction warehouses during the current tobacco year amounted to 17,078 hhds.

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1867.

The market is moderately active. The quotations for Foreign Fruits, &c., are as follows:

Green Apples, ₰ bbl	$ 2 50@ 3 00
" ₰ box	$5 75 to 4 25
New Layer Raisins, ₰ box	$10 00@11 00
" ₰ box	$4 75 to 5 00
New Bunch Raisins, ₰ box	$ 4 50@ 5 00
Valencia Raisins, ₰ lb	20c to 25c
Seedless Raisins ₰ box	$ 5 00
" ₰ box	$ 5 00
New Figs, ₰ lb	20@25c
Pears, ₰ 2 cans	$4 00 to 4 25
Lemons, new, ₰ box	$ 5 00 to 6 50
" ₰ box	$4 75 to 5 00
French Prunes, ₰ lb	24@28c
" ₰ box	$ 4 00 to 4 25
Turkey Prunes, ₰ lb	24c
Bordeaux Almonds, ₰ lb	28c
" ₰ box	$ 4 00 to 4 25
Ivica Almonds, ₰ lb	28c
Sicily Almonds, ₰ lb	30@32c
French Walnuts, ₰ bu	$ 6 00 to 7 00
" ₰ lb	20c
Tomatoes, 2 lb cans	$2 50 to 2 75
Filberts, ₰ lb	16 to 18c

SOAP AND CANDLES.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 25, 1867.

We quote the market moderately active at the following quotations:

Chemical Olive, ₰ lb	16c
Variegated Tuscan	13c
Castile	13c
Delicate	12c
Germania	12c
Opodeldoc	13c
Rosin No. 1	9c
Rosin No. 2, ₰ lb	8c
Castile, ₰ lb	13c
Hunter, ₰ box	16c
Honey, ₰ doz	75c
Dip and Mould Candles	16c
Star Candles	23c
Crystalline	20c

ALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 25, 1867.

X Ale, ₰ bbl	$10 00
XX Ale, ₰ "	11 00
India, ₰ "	12 00
Porter, ₰ "	10 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—Flour dull and 25@50c lower, but closed firmer at $2 75 for No. 2. Nothing done in No. 2 and 3. Oats unsettled at 72c. Corn 5c lower, at $1 05 for No. 1.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 22.—Flour quiet. Wheat—sales of amber Michigan at $2 10. Corn closed firmer and 1c better, at 97c for No. 1. Oats dull and 1c lower, at 70c for No. 1. Lake freights dull and nominal at 5c to Buffalo, and 7c to Oswego.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 22.—Business was almost entirely suspended, in consequence of the tournament. Cotton dull at 27@28c for Corn $1 20@1 28. Oats 90c. Hay dull and heavy at $20@25. Bacon—Clear sides, 19½c. Pork $29 50.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1867.

Trade still continues in a depressed condition. With the exception of flour, groceries and articles coming under the head of provisions, there is hardly anything doing, and the business done in these was very light.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and railroad, since our last were light and foot up as follows: Flour, 791 bbls; cheese, 81 boxes; corn, 900 sacks; wheat, 405 sacks; barley 177 sks; oats, 905 sks, and butter 35 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated:

APPLE BUTTER—We notice sales of 10 packages at 7½@ 8c gal.

BUTTER—The receipts have been quite large, and prices have declined within the last week very materially. The demand is strictly confined to choice grades. Prices are nominal, ranging from 18@20c ₰ lb. The general price for choice roll is 18c ₰ lb. We note sales of 8 packages fresh roll at 20c, and several small lots at 18@18c ₰ lb.

BEANS—The market is not well supplied with choice articles. We quote prime small white in demand at $2 70@2 75 ₰ bush.

CHEESE—New W. R. cheese is quoted at 16@16c ₰ lb. Sales reported of 20 boxes Goshen at 20c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Under light receipts and a good demand prices are advancing. We note sales to-day of 22 bbls at 20c ₰ lbs.

FRUIT—Choice green apples are scarce, and command readily $7 00@8 00 ₰ bbl. Dried apples and peaches are in good supply and sell at nominal prices, ranging from 8@10c ₰ lb for apples, and from 12@20c ₰ lb for peaches.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in prices since our last. The demand is good. We note sales of 25 bbls, Clipper brand at $16 00 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—We have no reported sales of wheat. Prices are nominal. The receipts are on account of millers.

OATS—Scarce and in demand. We note sales of 1 car at by 1; 150 bushels on the wharf at 65c, and 600 bushels delivered on cars at 66c. Some dealers are asking 68c ₰ bushel.

CORN—Market dull and quiet at 90c@$1 ₰ bushel in good to prime lots. We note sales of 200 bushels shelled on the wharf at $1 ₰ bushel.

FISH—We note sales to-day of 40 half bbls herring at $4 25, and 10 do, white fish at $8.

HIDES—Sales reported of 300 green salted at 12@ 13c; 700 dry flint at 24@25c, and 100 kips at 23c ₰ lb.

PROVISIONS—There is a moderate trade doing. We quote packers' prices as follows: Shoulders 9@9½c; sides, smoked clear sides 12@13c; hams 15@16c, and 15@15½c for sugar cured; canvassed hams 16@ 18c; dried beef 23c; lard 12½c ₰ lb, and mess pork $23 @ 23 50 ₰ bbl. Sales of country meat were made of 3,000 lbs sides, hams and shoulders, at 10c ₰ lb.

POTATOES—We note sales of P. B. Potatoes from cars at $2 25 ₰ bbl; 1 car P. B. at $1 90 ₰ bushel, on the track, and 40 bushels of red potatoes at 90c ₰ bushel. Prices are tending upward.

STAVES—Sales on the wharf were made of 15,000 staves, in the rough, at $26 00 ₰ M., and 25,000 staves, dressed, at $30 00 ₰ M. Shop poles sold at $12 00@15 00 ₰ M.

Groceries.

Business in this line of goods has been quite brisk during the last week, and the tendency of Sugars is an advance on former prices of ¼c for hard and soft refined. Carolina Rice has advanced to 13c, owing to a great scarcity of the article and may go higher. Choice and prime Coffee firm at our quotations.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 28c; prime, 27c; good, 26c; roasting, 25c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, choice, 14@ 15c; Porto Rico, 13@14c; Cuba, 11@ 13c; Sugar House, 10c; Granulated, 16c; Powdered, 16c; Crushed, 16c; A Coffee, 15@ 15c; B do, 15c; extra C, 14@ 15c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@ 95c; Porto Rico, 80@ 90c; Cuba, 75c.

SYRUP—Loverings, $1 10; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 65@ 80c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 25; Japan, do, 90@$1 25; Oolong, 90@$1 90.

RICE—Carolina, 13c; Rangoon, 10@ 11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $24; No. 1 Bay, do, $21; No. 2 Bay, do, $19; No. 3 large do, $15 50; Lake Herring, $4 50; White Fish, $7 50@8.

SODA—English Bicarbo'e.

SPICES—Ginger, 20c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 12c.

LYE—Unwarranted Lye, $6 50@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil at $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 23c.

ROOTING WINES AND ALES—Moore & Chanden's green seal, ₰ case, $57 00; do Verzenary basket, $33; Heidsick & Co., do, $33; St. Julien Claret, do case, $42@52; St. Jacques Claret, do do, $41; Medoc Claret, do do, do; Burgandy Chablis, do do, $26@36; Chamberlin, $37 50.

Philadelphia Grocery Market.

There is a fair business doing at full prices; 500 hhds of Cuba sugar sold at from 10 9-16@10¾c; 400 hhds of Porto Rico at 11@12½c ₰ lb, currency; 200 bags of fine coffee sold at from 11½@12c ₰ lb, gold, in bond.

Pittsburgh Family Market.

The family market continues to be well supplied with the various articles entering into daily consumption. There is a moderate supply of most kinds of green vegetables, but prices generally rule high at this season has been extremely backward in regard to the growth of vegetation. Green peas were retailing at $2 ₰ bushel, and Bermuda potatoes at 50c ₰ half peck. There is no other change in prices since our last weekly review.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1867.

Business yesterday was very dull, being one of the dullest of the season. We have seldom seen such a disposition to operate than was exhibited yesterday. So far as relates to crude we have not a single operation to notice for present or future delivery. Buyers were offering figures that were not perceptible to holders, hence no sales were made. The nominal rates for bulk, good gravities, were 7c; packages included, 12c. The receipts by river and railroads were light, not barrels. The refiners have an ample stock of the raw material.

REFINED OIL—The sales since our last were 1,500 barrels standard white, Philadelphia delivery, as follows: 500 barrels standard white, immediate, Philadelphia, 25½c ₰ gallon; 500 bbls on the same description, September delivery, 31c; 500 bbls do, October, 31c. The market closed very dull with the advantage on the side of buyers, who know how to make the proper use of the same. Free oil was inactive, with small sales of standard white to the trade, at 49@49c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—Flour dull and 25@50c lower, but closed firmer at $2 75 for No. 2; nothing done in No. 2 and 3. Oats unsettled at 72c. Corn 5c lower, at $1 05 for No. 1.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 22.—Flour quiet. Wheat—sales of amber Michigan at $2 10. Corn closed firmer and 1c better, at 97c for No. 1. Oats dull and 1c lower, at 70c for No. 1. Lake freights dull and nominal at 5c to Buffalo, and 7c to Oswego.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 22.—Business was almost entirely suspended, in consequence of the tournament. Cotton dull at 27@28c for Corn $1 20@1 28. Oats 90c. Hay dull and heavy at $20@25. Bacon—Clear sides, 19½c. Pork $29 50.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Pig Iron, Bloom, Bar Iron, Nail, Steel, Copper, Hardware, Lumber, Ale and other Markets.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, May 17, 1867.

PIG IRON AND BLOOMS.

There's a better feeling in Crude Iron, although the sales of the week have not been large, the tone of the market has been firmer, and the inquiries are such as to indicate the belief that an increased volume of trade will be realized the coming week.

Stocks of crude Iron are found to be lighter than has generally been supposed, and, although ample for present demand, the better grades or favorite brands of standard, forge are relatively scarce, and are firmly held.

We are reported the, following sales, to wit:

CHARCOAL.

50 tons H. R. No. 1	Cry. block ore	$41 00	4 mos
50 " " No. 2	" "	38 00	"
50 " "	" "	48 00	"
50 " "	" "	48 00	"
50 " "	" "	48 00	"
50 " " warm blast	" "	50 00	"
25 " " strictly No. 1	" "	51 00	"
50 " "	" "	51 00	"
50 " "	" "	50 00	"
11 " " cold blast	" "	55 00	"
26 " "	" "	67 00	"
" " malleable	" "	60 00	"

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

100 tons white, a favorite brand, $40 00, cash.
100 " " close gray, common brand, 41 00, 4 months
100 " " open gray on city wharf, for Sorite brand, 40 00 cash.
100 tons, open gray on city wharf, medium brand, 40 00, 4 months
100 tons, open gray on city wharf, favorite brand, 42 00, 4 months
50 tons, open gray, mixture with native ore, 40 00, 4 months
50 tons, white and mottled, 40 00, 4 days.

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED.

100 tons No. 2 Gray, Shoenberger, $40 00, 4 mos
200 tons No. 2 Forge, to arrive, 42 00 cash.

COKE SMELTED.

100 tons Red Bank, sold to have been at $38 00, 4 months
100 tons Diamond, 36 00, 4 months

IRON BARS AND NAILS—No change has taken place in prices for those lines past. There is a moderate demand for nails, but buyers are firm in refusing to pay the prices asked by manufacturers. Orders are not coming in of any size or of any amount. Nearly all the bar mills are running with a limited number of workers, but none of them approach anything near their full working capacity. It is probable, that unless something turns up different from present appearances and the expectations of manufacturers, there will be another suspension of work in many, if not all of those now running. The nail mills are running pretty full.

LIVERPOOL PRICES.—British Staple Articles. The *Liverpool Trade Circular*, Friday, April 26th, quotes as follows: Copper, ₰ cwt., Sheets, &c., for Yellow Metal, £92 10s; Tile, £94; Iron, Bar, ₰ ton, £7 5s to £7 15s; Hoop, inch, £8 5s to £8 10s; Sheet, £9 to £9 10s; Steel, Cast, ₰ lb, 9d to 10d; Spring, ₰ lb, 5d to 6d; Tin, ₰ cwt., £4 15s to £5 for English, and £4 10s for Straits; Lead, ₰ ton, £20 10s to £21 for Spanish, and £20 for Sheet. Coal, ₰ ton, 15s to 16s. Salt, ₰ ton, 30s to 32s. Coke, 14s to 15s. Pig Iron, ₰ ton, 60s to 62s. Tallow, ₰ cwt., 45s to 47s. Linseed Oil, ₰ ton, £31 10s to £32. Rosin, ₰ cwt., 7s 6d to 8s. Turpentine, ₰ cwt., 30s to 32s. Spirits Turpentine, ₰ gallon, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Whale Oil, ₰ ton, £40 to £42. Sperm Oil, ₰ ton, £90 to £92. Linseed, ₰ quarter, 44s to 46s. Cotton Seed, ₰ ton, £15 to £16. Rapeseed, ₰ ton, £30 to £32. Saltpetre, ₰ cwt., 40s to 42s. Nitrate Soda, ₰ cwt., 20s to 21s. Sulphate Copper, ₰ ton, £30 to £32. Sulphate Soda, ₰ ton, £4 to £4 10s. Sulphate Iron, ₰ ton, £2 to £2 10s. Sulphate Zinc, ₰ ton, £12 to £13. Sulphate Ammonia, ₰ ton, £18 to £19. Sulphate Magnesia, ₰ ton, £5 to £6. Sulphate Manganese, ₰ ton, £10 to £11. Sulphate Nickel, ₰ ton, £60 to £65. Sulphate Cobalt, ₰ ton, £60 to £65. Sulphate Arsenic, ₰ ton, £10 to £11. Sulphate Lead, ₰ ton, £18 to £19. Sulphate Bismuth, ₰ ton, £60 to £65. Sulphate Antimony, ₰ ton, £60 to £65. Sulphate Mercury, ₰ ton, £60 to £65. Sulphate Silver, ₰ ton, £60 to £65. Sulphate Gold, ₰ ton, £60 to £65. Sulphate Platinum, ₰ ton, £60 to £65. Sulphate Palladium, ₰ ton, £60 to £65. Sulphate Rhodium, ₰ ton, £60 to £65. Sulphate Ruthenium, ₰ ton, £60

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of seven (7) per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

Had the Grand Jury happened to come into Court, while J. Davis was present, would he not have stared with amazement, to see five darkies in the number—darkies, who, when he fled from Richmond, were mere chattels, now officially acting on the grand inquest of a United States Court?

The applicants for an injunction to stay the operation of the Reconstruction law are fairly out of court, the decision in each case being against them. It is said, however, that the question will be taken to the Supreme Court on an appeal, the court having dismissed the application on the ground it had not original jurisdiction. It will be some months, we conclude, before a decision can be had on the merits of the application, after reconstruction shall have been as good as accomplished.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, during his brief sojourn in New York, was not the object of particular attention—rather less, we should say, than was Mr. Greeley in Richmond. Among those who called on Davis, were James A. McMasters of the *Freeman's Journal*, and John Mullaly, of the *Metropolitan Record*. During the war both of these papers were notoriously disloyal. Judge Russell and Benwood were among the callers. General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, was at the same hotel but took his departure the next morning, before Davis was up.

It is estimated that the fighting warriors of the Indian tribes, any ways likely to be hostile, do not exceed five thousand in number. The report started awhile ago, that General Augur was about to move with six thousand troops, and that eleven thousand Indians were on the line of march, is pretty much moonshine. When he does move, it will be with a force of about two thousand men. The Indians, no doubt, are doing a good deal to get up a war, but the speculators, in proportion to their numbers and supposed civilization, are doing a good deal more. Between them the Government is likely to suffer some.

The public is likely to become tolerably familiar with Speaker Colfax's lecture, "Across the Continent." Considering the number of times he has delivered it, and the number and extent of the reports that have been made of it, the lecturer will soon find it difficult to secure an audience to which it is at all new. Leaving out of the question the Presidential aspirations which Mr. Colfax is credited with, this single production must in the end prove an excellent investment; but if we include the Presidential idea, we should say not so good; for through a good lecture of the hundred-dollar-a-night sort, it can scarcely be regarded as the most substantial ground for a claim to the first office in the Republic.

It is understood that the Impeachment Committee make but slow headway, and that since the exploding, one after another, of the charges brought by General Butler, the zeal of at least some of the original movers in the business has considerably slackened. The Committee, very properly, we think, have turned their attention to other matters. Nothing is more certain than that, poor as is the estimation in which Johnson is held, there is no public sentiment worthy of regard, demanding the continuation of the impeachment business. Thus far, some of the movers in it have had more to regret than Mr. Johnson.

The sale of the great ocean ram *Dunderberg* to the French Government, after a thorough examination by competent officers, sent out for that purpose, is a high indorsement of American skill and enterprise. Just now we do not want her—France does; and the purchase is a striking commentary on the Peace Conference which has just completed its labors by giving the world the assurance that there is going to be no war in Europe. It is an old proverb that actions speak louder than words—and the purchase by France of the most formidable war vessel in the world is an act that speaks with unmistakable significance. Mr. Webb, the builder of the *Dunderberg* with the valuable aid of Mr. Ericsson, should occasion require it, will be able to repeat his performance, with many improvements. Perhaps Prussia may conclude to give him the opportunity.

The report that England, in case Spain does not toe the mark in reference to the present difficulty between the two nations, intends to seize Cuba, has caused the American Eagle to indulge in a slight shaking of itself, and a cocking of its eye. In other words, the press has very generally "reckoned" not, and intimated that if that interesting piece of real estate on our Southern coast is to change hands, we have the best right to it. Were it to be announced that Mr. Seward's real estate agency had closed a bargain, on anything like as favorable terms as were obtained from Russia, the distinguished Secretary's fame would undoubtedly go up in the estimation of his countrymen. Who knows but it may happen so?

It is the testimony of the Southern (late) rebel press that the Republican party, with the white as well as the colored population, has obtained a firm foothold. In the Mobile *Advertiser* we have the gratifying assurance that "every solitary vote will be necessary to prevent Alabama from being as completely radicalized as Congress and Massachusetts." The Georgia *Chronicle and Sentinel* sounds the alarm, because, as it says, the white population of the State are already divided in political sentiment, and even now there is danger the radicals will carry the State. These are assuring indications which should stimulate supporters of the Republican cause to contribute aid to the Central Committee, to prosecute the good work already so auspiciously progressed.

The *Tribune* publishes the names of a number of Presidential tourists, either at present journeying or intending to journey, in different quarters of the country; but we fail to find in the list Mr. Greeley's own name, which, if we are to believe Mr. Weed, should have a prominent place in the column. The public, no doubt, will appreciate the modesty to which the omission is owing; and it is equally probable that Mr. Greeley will be duly grateful to Mr. Weed for supplying the omission. But the public will think what it chooses of Mr. Weed's averment that Mr. Greeley's anxiety to become bondsman for Jefferson Davis had its origin in the Presidential aspirations of H. G. The suspicion that something curious was at the bottom of the proceeding is quite general, and may be a good many persons will conclude that T. W. is more than half right.

We believe in trusting some things to the honor and honesty of men. But in matters where the indefinite party, called *the public*, is concerned, and individuals have this public to deal with, we do not believe it safe to rely upon the honor and honesty of every one. Hence, we should feel much better satisfied, if the market arrangements and sales were under the supervision not merely—for that is a slight check—but under the rigid scrutiny of a competent officer, who would by his own knowledge ascertain if unhealthy food were offered in the market, and who would also, by his authority and power, expel it and prosecute those who offer it. If the statements on this subject be not true, the truth should be made to appear. But if they are true, the abominable imposition and danger ought to be remedied at once.

The New Orleans riots last year were alleged by the so-called convention and Democratic press, to have been gotten up by Republican influence for the express purpose of furthering the party interests, even though it should be by the violent death of a few dozens of its friends. The same allegation has not yet been made, but would be if required, concerning the fatal riot in Mobile. This most recent exhibition of rebel feeling was evidently concerted beforehand. And it is equally evident that the principal failure was the failure to kill the speaker, Mr. Kelley. The partial and false statements in the telegram that first brought intelligence of the outrage, afford proof of the bad spirit of the place. The resolutions of exoneration passed afterwards are not sufficient to counterbalance the act itself, and the previous tone of the press in sympathy with the act, if not inciting to it.

Secretary McCulloch, since the revenues have begun to fall off alarmingly, has, we have reason to believe, commenced to look about to see what is wrong. Perceiving that the manufacturers, who heretofore have been his best are becoming the poorest customers, his attention is necessarily drawn to that quarter. If he will give half an eye to the matter, he will find tens of thousands of mechanics out of employment, and millions' worth of machinery idle. And if he will continue his investigations he will find that miles and miles of Railroad track are every day laid with foreign iron, transported right by our idle mills and unemployed mechanics. For months there has been, and there still is a brisk demand for rails; but the other fact is, the demand is largely supplied by foreign makers—what little our home manufacturers supply is, by reason of the foreign competition, at profitless rates.

There are many more facts of this kind—lying round loose, as the saying is—and if the distinguished Secretary will take the trouble to gather them up they may assist him to a better understanding of the only true policy.

A Southern paper, in the following words, furnishes a text for a brief and plain array of historical notes:

"We asked for bread and got a stone. We asked for fish and we received a serpent. We petitioned for the law and we got military imprisonments contrary to law; we got the civil rights acts; we got the military act."

They inaugurated a wanton and unjustifiable war, with insult to the national flag, stealing and destroying national property, threatening the national capital. At the cost of myriads of lives and millions of money, we frustrated their designs and restored the country to peace. They formed an odious and treacherous conspiracy to perpetuate and extend indefinitely the barbarous institution of human slavery. We overthrew that institution and proclaimed liberty to all the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof. They, in the prosecution of a war for barbarous ends, robbed and starved thousands of our prisoners who fell into their hands. We, at the very moment when this political libeler is making false and perverted use of the Scriptural allusion, are feeding thousands and scores of thousands of the wretched people reduced to starvation by their war.

The sale of the ram *Dunderberg* to France, the appearance in our iron-clad market of agents of the Sultan, the presence of Japanese agents to look after old and make new purchases of war vessels, the announcement that the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company is about to dispatch a steamer to New Archangel and Sitka, and several other similar items of news in the papers the present week, are well calculated to awaken an agreeable train of reflection in the universal Yankee mind. Though we make but a sorry show at the Paris Exposition, the Emperor knows very well that we have something better than he can make himself or buy elsewhere, and he don't hesitate to come here to buy it. With the *Dunderberg*, armed with our Fifteen and Twenty-inch guns, in French waters, Jonathan would probably be content to permit other countries to brag over their notions on exhibition at the show—especially as he could display a long list of other things at home cast in the same intellectual mold.

If, in entering so conspicuously into the bolting of Jefferson Davis, the object of Mr. Greeley was—as some unfriendly persons aver—to make capital for himself, he certainly has made a mistake. If he acted from a high sense of duty, in the cause of justice and right—which it is but fair to suppose—whatever he has achieved has been at no small actual cost, besides great risk of shipwrecking utterly his standing as a safe leader and a man of sound judgment. Mr. Greeley by this time probably realizes this. Casting aside what is said by personal and political enemies, who have seized upon this act to gratify their enmity, the proof of this is abundant. It is the general wonder among his very best friends that Mr. Greeley should have chosen this part; and with his real admirers—who are not few—it is the occasion of no little genuine grief as well as surprise. He will never know more than a small part of what is said by his sincerest friends; who, though instructed by very many things he utters, have had their confidence in his wisdom as a public man, dealing with grave questions, very severely shaken. Mr. Greeley may not think it friendly to say this, but he is likely some time—if he does not already—to realize that it is true.

This practice which has grown up within a very few years in the Executive Department of New York, of retaining bills weeks, and even months, before the Governor's signature is attached, has given rise to a great deal of scandal. Mr. Weed, in the New York *Commercial*, charges unequivocally, that "members of Governor Fenton's kitchen cabinet" make a regular business of selling his signature after second to no other—the individual and collective future of all our people, depend in a very important sense on the next crop. At this moment the prospect is bright.

EVERYTHING LOVELY, AT LAST.

It is so long, since anything of a hilarious, hopeful or even good-natured tone has been sounded in the columns of the Richmond press, that we hail the novelty with a sort of satisfaction. The joy of the *Enquirer* on the arrival in Richmond of "Ex-President Davis," as it terms him, is expressed in glowing and affecting terms. The streets of the city were crowded with people anxious "to manifest their respect and sympathy for their beloved chieftain," "the multitude uncovered in token of his presence," "ladies were affected to tears at the sad spectacle of their beloved ex-chieftain borne through the streets of Richmond to be tried like a felon," "he had the best rooms in the hotel assigned to him;" and as to Mr. Davis himself, "his countenance still preserves the proud expression and the mingled look of sweetness and dignity," "his eye still beams with all the fire, &c.," and "he seems every inch a King." These are a few of the excited and delighted utterances of the *Enquirer*, giving better than our loyal pen could do it the Richmond and rebel view of the occasion.

But the joy at his arrival rises, next day, to an ecstacy, when Mr. Davis is brought into court and released from custody. "The sun looked down with peculiar brightness, and nature wore its most approving smiles." "Greeley and Botts exchanging cordial greetings with Jefferson Davis." "The people making the welkin ring with wild and uncontrollable outbursts of joy," "brave soldiers, all unused to the melting mood, weeping." In fact, it was, we should judge, almost up to the celebrated melodramatic scene, in the Philadelphia convention. Even Judge Underwood, whose name has borne a terrible odor in the stern phillipics and less dignified vituperation of the *Enquirer* hitherto, is now complimented with a panegyric for his present offices and a pardon for his past offenses. Old Shylock's rapturous exclamation, "A Daniel come to judgment, yea, a Daniel," would scarcely overdo the *Enquirer's* ecstacy.

It would be absurdly unphilosophical to attribute all this delight to mere personal esteem for Mr. Davis. Indeed, the bearing of the important transaction on the political condition of the country, and on the relations of the "lost cause" to the loyalty of the nation, is evidently recognized by those who greet the event with so much satisfaction. In the very article to which we have referred, it is expressly declared that the act of Congress, under which reconstruction is going on, and all the other acts of Congress on the same subject, were "all in repudiation of our lawful privileges and constitutional rights." And it is added, "We had yesterday the morning streak of a brighter day! and the North had a lesson which, if it will ponder, will promote the common good." In this view of the case, it is easy to account for the "thrill of joy that every citizen of the Southern States feels" on the release of their chieftian, their ex-President, their every inch King. Quite another feeling will possess the minds of those who have spent years of toil and suffering, in saving their country from the parricidal plots and bloody campaigns of this arch-traitor.

SILVERE REMEDIES

It is stated that concerted action has been resolved on by some of the best citizens of Saline county, Missouri, for protecting and freeing themselves from bands of lawless men who are committing thefts, robberies, murders and other crimes in their vicinity. The bandits, it is alleged, bid defiance to the legitimate authorities of the county, and appear to be deterred neither by conscience nor fear from committing crimes against property or persons.

The organization of some extraordinary system of defense is but in accord with the first law of nature in such cases made and provided. And the further application of this organized effort to the positive work of removing the disturbers and assailants of society is also according to the provision of the same law. All this is too plain to be overthrown by the application to such organization of society power, of the offensive name, a Vigilance Committee. The resort to this extreme measure is not necessary, except where the administration of law and justice in the usual forms and by the ordinary processes, is rendered impossible either through the corruption of public functionaries or through their power being overborne by the lawless power opposed to it.

In such case if an effective co-operation of the social elements can secure the order and safety of society, we see no good reason to object to it. Its liability to abuse and perversion, which is admitted, is no greater than could be alleged against any other compact or co-operation in society. The difference between this and mob law is, that it always contemplates the support and good of society by taking the place of law obstructed or superseded by lawless force, while mobs and riots are with equal uniformity the violators of law, and damaging to society. Of course the administration of law by its proper functionaries secures the best condition of society. But in those cases where they are found inadequate—rare cases, yet sometimes occurring—society, peace, order, life are not to be resigned to despair. It is better for judicious, law-abiding men in a community to pluck peace and order from beneath the feet of lawless men, and to preserve society from utter ruin.

CONGRESS AND THE COUNTRY.

It has been generally considered that no summer session of Congress would be held; and leading members of both branches have made arrangements either to go, or have gone, to different quarters of the earth. But the necessity of another programme, on account of the financial outlook, begins to be talked of, not without good reason. It begins to be seen that the acts of omission—to say nothing of those of commission—of the last session, bear seriously on the business and finances of the country, and that these are likely to require attention rather sooner than any one supposed. Money then came easy and went fast. The times were flush, and few dreamed they would change so soon, or that the stream which was flowing so bountifully into the Treasury, would at so early a day indicate a diminution so serious as to upset the calculations of the wisest heads, and confound their policy—if policy they had. Nor was the expensive Indian war—how expensive no one can yet tell—foreseen as distinctly as it is now; and though the large falling off in the internal revenues was predicted, the prediction was not sufficiently heeded. The financial policy of the country, so far as the action of Congress went, was quite indefinite, and, it would now seem, to be altogether inadequate to the emergencies incident to changes at home and abroad. Instead of dealing squarely with the financial and industrial problem, Congress shirked it and temporized, hoping things would go well without providing a policy that would make them go so. Whether or not anything that Congress can do will remove the depression which trade every where is experiencing, is a grave question; nevertheless the mind of the country seems to be contemplating the probability that the session which, almost by common consent, had been given up, will, in July next, be held pursuant to the adjournment.

THE DEBT AND THE PROSPECT.

It has been intimated, it has perhaps been declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the reduction of the Public Debt will probably be suspended for a while, owing to the diminution of the Internal Revenue under new legislation, and to the expenses of the Indian war, which appears to be on a pretty large scale.

On this ground, some of the public papers indulge in a dolorous and alarmed strain which, when not attributable to party spirit, appears childish and pitiful. We can easily see reasons for this course in the rabid party journals of the Democratic sort. Hoping to bring odium on the party in power, and to alienate some of its members, they make capital for both purposes by inciting discontent under taxation—always the expedient of demagogues—and by holding out the idea that it is to be indefinitely continued.

But we are not a little surprised to find the New York *Times* indulging in the same strain. We have no exceptions to take to the practical application it proposes for its doctrines and fears. But we think it wrong in both, and unsupported by the argument it adduces. From the retrenchment in personal and family expenses, observable in the diminished number of costly equipages seen in Central Park, from the prevalence of private economy, from the caution exercised in expenditures and in business, the *Times* draws materials for despondency with regard to the future, and also takes occasion, like the lower stratum Democratic journals, to utter worse than a Jeremiad on the taxation of the country.

Now, while we accord, as intimated above, with the practical application, in favor of *public* economy and care in expenditures, we take encouragement from the indication given of private economy and retrenchment. We attribute it to the partial extinction of the shoddy race, absurdly prodigal of suddenly acquired wealth, and to the recurrence of a more sane and rational style of living among the really wealthy. The immense incomes reported, as subject to taxation, last year, were largely owing, as the *Times* intimates, to business transactions much more extensive than those of this year, and also to prices and profits much more exorbitant. The change consists in having more money saved to the community at large, and less aggregated in the hands of a few persons. And the ultimate result will be, not a diminution of the wealth of the country, but a better distribution of it, and under this condition, the revenue from taxation will come from smaller streams and its inflowing current will be more steady, sure and reliable.

Fruit and Grain Prospects.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Kilbourn, Delaware Co., O., May 18.

We have had very cool weather here, and some nights heavy frosts. We had a huge frost last night. It has been too cold and frosty to plant, and not much has been done in that way as yet.

A. M.

The *Ohio Farmer* of this week says: "We feel that the dead point of danger is passed, in regard to our tree fruit, and we may record that the crop is safe. Cherries show a great profusion of blossom; apples are opening very strong in this region, considering we had such a full crop last year; peaches are all that could be desired, and the same may be said of all our tree fruits."

It is said the great grain growing regions of Pennsylvania give cheering signs of an abundant harvest the coming season. The cold weather of April and May has kept thrifty from working on the grain.

The Chinese in America.

The Chinese in California, are having a hard time of it, in consequence of the persecuting measures adopted against them. This is—we know not with what justice—attributed chiefly to the Democratic party in that State. In the East, that party claims to be the great champion of the foreign element, especially of the Celtic race, the Tuetons being rather too highly impregnated with republican ideas, to be easily handled. But on the Pacific coast, opposition to the Chinese, under the name of anti-Coolieism, prevails extensively and in a type of uncompromising cruelty, beyond anything ever attributed to know nothingism. It threatens to diminish, if not to stop, the immigration of Chinamen into California, and of course greatly to interfere with the amount of labor and enterprise in developing the riches of the country.

The principal objection to this class of people is, that her labor, for less wages than any other class, is willing to perform the menial and drudging kinds of work that no American men are accustomed to do, and in extracting gold from diggings that have been abandoned or neglected by others, as too unproductive to warrant the spending of labor on them. These men are said to be orderly, sober, well-behaved, and yet they are wronged and persecuted without much protection or chance of redress from the law. If they were invested with the mysterious privilege of voting, they would be differently treated. The ballot would cover a multitude of sins greater than is alleged against them. There is no chance for them but to get naturalized into adopted citizens.

Early Slave Trade.

It is almost about 200 years, since the African slave trade was first inaugurated under English auspices. And it is remarkable as evidence of the estimate in which it was then held, that the commander of the first expedition engaged in it, John Hawkins, was knighted subsequently by Queen Elizabeth. Another circumstance, showing also something of the light in which it was held at the time, is this, that in Sir John Hawkins's second expedition, one of his ships bore the name of the Solomon and another that of the Jesus. It would now be deemed a shocking perversion of names, venerable for the wisdom and the goodness of the persons with whom they are historically associated, to apply them in such a way.

In the early times of this traffic, the slaves were regarded as persons—human beings of a low grade but still persons—having some of the powers and rights of humanity. They were first reckoned as chattels—like the Roman estimate of slaves as property, *tantum res*—when they were legally made saleable, on execution, for their debts. This change in belief was not made at the time of George II., a little before the commencement of our American Revolution. Considering how atrocious the whole system was, it had a rapid growth. But it had, by the advances of civilization and civil liberty, a still more rapid decline and overthrow. In the retrospect, it looks like a horrid dream of the human race—a wonderful obliquity for our advanced position in the ages.

Legislative Corruption.

The Uniontown *Standard*, the Republican organ of Fayette county, in a lengthy editorial article on "Legislative Corruption," favors the call for a Reform Convention, in order to provide against the recurrence of such scenes of corruption as are charged to have taken place last winter at Harrisburg. The *Standard* says:

But the Harrisburg organ of the Republicans says we have no proof of this corruption. Of course those who pay and those who receive will not testify to their own guilt. But it is well known to all visitors at Harrisburg, that there are there professional lobbyists, and when a local or private act is applied for, their fee, or contract for services, is not small. If there is, they contract for, receive it, and divide it among themselves. And they have the power to carry it. Now look at the acts of the last Legislature. They are not, as they ought to be, "public laws" but are general laws. They are private acts—acts of incorporation—giving special privileges. Grouping these together in one general bill is a concealable form of powers by which individuals are clubbed together to plunder the people of the State. In nearly all these there is money—who will not pay for a commission to plunder? Again, to facilitate the passage of these local enactments, it has become the practice for members to pledge their votes, which the member from the District brings forward. He is permitted to be the exclusive judge of the propriety of its passage—and thus these laws are not discussed by the Legislature but by the representatives of the District, when Thomas B. Searight, in the Legislature of the Westmoreland District—became help-ful. In this county we are all familiar with what to his tender mercies. And in the case of the General Law, for the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he informs us the thing is not his fault, but that of the Republican Legislature.

Contraction of the Currency.

The progress of the contraction of the currency, including compound interest notes, is shown by the subjoined table, giving the amount of United States notes outstanding at stated periods:

1865.		1866.	
June	$669,100,360	June	$561,100,000
July	678,126,948	September	555,115,750
December	620,200,455	October	554,027,435
January, 1866.	614,740,420	December	538,226,260
February	611,451,260	1867.	532,822,980
March	605,984,011	January	525,398,662
April	603,286,240	February	519,226,537
May	598,213,459	May	509,022,197

It will be seen that the decrease between June 1, 1865, and May 1, 1867, was $150,178,072. The National Bank notes meanwhile increased to the amount of $161,094,119. It therefore follows that there was a nett increase of the currency, including compound interest notes during this period of $10,955,747.

Turning of the Tide.

The New York *Times*, remarking on the diminution of the revenue returns, says:

"The tide is turning. Business is dull—prices are so exorbitant that labor, which commands enormous wages, can scarcely earn a living—the profits of all branches of industry have fallen off, and everybody begins to feel comparatively poor. Evidences of this are seen in every direction. There is nothing like the expenditure among business men that was society and private life, that was witnessed a year ago. The Park is no longer crowded with showy equipages. Costly dinners, extravagant displays of wealth at evening parties, lavish expenditures for luxury in dress, no longer characterize our fashionable circles."

The *Independent*, referring to the fall in rents in Broadway and other large business streets of New York, says the owner of a second story, who last year received $9,000, but for the next asked $12,000, has been glad to take $5,000.

Colonel Burke.—Colonel Burke, the convicted Fenian, whose death sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life, was formerly Colonel of the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, one of the gallant regiments of the Irish Brigade. He served with distinction, and performed good service in the Union cause.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Professor Bache. The Boston Board of Trade has appointed a committee to look after the matter.

Public Libraries.

Public Libraries constitute a fair standard whereby to judge the intelligence and civilization of the community which possess them. To a community advanced in intellectual culture, libraries become at once a necessity, and they are the natural product of such a people; and when you have the catalogues of a given community you possess the mirror that will reflect with unerring accuracy its grade when compared with others, and its capacity for progress. While the absence of libraries in some cities is a matter of deep regret, not to say humiliation, it is gratifying to notice in others the extent and growth of libraries, both for the use and benefit of the community at large and for particular departments of science. For instance, the library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia amounts to 13,000 volumes, all of them donations, with one exception, from the members of the college. Some gave by tens, others by fifties, and others again by hundreds of volumes. The distinction was reserved for one of the members of the college, still in the prime and vigor of life, Dr. Samuel Lewis, to give his entire library, consisting of 3,000 volumes in fine binding. The room in which this collection is kept has been very appropriately designated as the "Lewis Library." When shall Pittsburgh take rank among the cities with libraries?

Senator Wilson at the South.

A Boston merchant who is traveling in the South, and has been about three days behind Senator Wilson, writes home as follows: "If one can judge anything from what is said, the Senator is doing a good work all through this part of the country. Up to last Sunday he had made eighteen speeches—most of them in the open air—the audiences being too large for any building. As a whole they were about one-fifth white. So far Mr. Wilson has not been greeted with a single insulting word. His talk has put the people to thinking and discussing, and two parties have sprung up, which never existed here before. So far as I can learn from what is said, the Senator speaks very plainly and straightforward, yet conciliatory, and with proper tact and management. I cannot see anything to prevent the Republicans from carrying most, if not all the southern States. The people here (Charleston) are being reconstructed very fast, not from choice but because they fear something worse. The aristocracy are fast losing their hold upon the people. On the first of May the street cars were thrown open to the public without regard to color. You would be amused to see some of the ladies leave the cars when a negro entered; and the ladies in dancing and ballying along the streets recognize the negroes occupy the cars. I presume they think they are punishing somebody, but I cannot see who it is, unless it is themselves. If the white people here do not look sharp, the negroes will not only occupy the cars but will soon occupy their houses and plantations. General Fisher, until recently in command here, has 150 free colored schools in North Carolina, and only three free white schools. You can judge what an effect that will have upon the population in ten years."

The Very Latest.

Recent letters from Paris say the decision of the dress-making world appears to point to a still closer approximation to the odious "fashions" of the First Empire. The most fashionable women now wear no crinoline at evening parties, but trail after them long trains of three-quarters of a yard in length unsupported by aught, save a trailing petticoat of starched muslin of nearly equal length. Head trimmings, in jet, amber or mock pearls, are more in favor than ever, and are worn as necklaces, as bands across the hair, as "sequaw belts" (covering the whole of the stomach) and on every part of the dress. False hair fills stomachs for the women, false ears most cleverly imitated in gutta percha (the real ears being hidden under the hair), false cheeks (called plumpers), and last but not least, false gums for the teeth, to which they impart fullness and roundness), with false hair, enameled complexions, and artistic padding make up a total exactly removed from the "simplicity of nature," but greatly in vogue at the present day. Jewelry is worn very large and showy; earrings, especially being often worn so large that one wonders how the ear does not tear under such a weight. Though usually hollow these ear-rings are anything but favorable to the preservation of the form and freshness of the ear. It appears to be resolved in high places that the bonnet shall be replaced by the more picturesque styles of head-dress common in Spain and Africa, and known here as Louis XV. hoods, mantillas, and so on. It is probable that the definite return of the weather (should it ever occur) will be followed by the appearance of various startling changes in the fashionable toilette.

The Floods in the Lower Mississippi.

A New Orleans correspondent draws a doleful picture of the state of things on the lower Mississippi from the floods. We quote:

"For the last two years these floods have visited the low lands of the Mississippi, and were a predestined doom, droughts have prevailed on the high grounds during the same period, destroyed or diminished the grain crops which might have been raised. Mr. Shepherd Pratt, a planter, a native of New Orleans, informed me that before these disasters can be repaired not less than two hundred thousand souls in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas will have perished by starvation alone. Is not this a matter of greater importance than the success of parties or the advancement of politicians? Efforts are being made here, and will be made for the relief of the sufferers by contributions, concerts, fairs, and so forth, but while money is pouring in liberally the unsparing waters are unhappily pouring in also to the destruction of the crops, the loss of levees, old and new, giving way, down the river, as far as fifty miles, and the waters overflowing the plantations, to the destruction of young cane fields and orange trees."

British Importations.

Wilmer & Smith's European *Times*, remarking on the current trade of England, speaks of the British trade with the United States as follows:

"As our trade with America is so vast and important, we call attention to the fact that, although our exports in January, February and March this year are $1,936,000 less than in 1866, they are at the same time $2,000,000 more than in the corresponding months of 1865. The principal decline in our exports this year, as compared with last year, is in cotton goods, which show a reduction to the value of £400,000; in haberdashery and millinery, £200,000; in woolen and linen piece goods, £800,000; linen thread, £21,000; hardware, £100,000; machinery, £100,000; apparel, leather goods, £22,000; tin plates, $80,000; silk manufactures, £25,000; woolen and worsted manufactures, £100,000. In iron and steel we have only a considerable increase in the demand for railroad iron, the shipments having been 225,000 greater than in 1866."

Our Imports and Exports.

From the report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, we derive the following particulars of the imports and exports of the United States during the first three months of the current year: Imports in January, February and March, gold value, $94,754,462. Exports in the same months in gold values $106,016,366—showing an excess of exports for the quarter of $11,-262,104. This result, showing an excess of exports of over eleven and a quarter millions, in gold value, will be unexpected to many whose views as to the future course of gold have been regulated very much by an idea that the foreign exchanges were largely against us. Included in the exports are 288,066,425 pounds of cotton, amounting to $30,329,941 in currency, and averaging 31¾ cents per pound.

Judge Marvin, of Florida, late Provisional Governor, and the present Senator elect, is of opinion that the majority of old citizens of the South would prefer always to live under military rule, and without representation in Congress, rather than to come back into the Union with the disabilities imposed and with universal suffrage; and he thinks the peace of society there cannot be preserved by authority of military commanders other than it ever will be by the civil authorities. Should the States generally become "reconstructed," as required by Congress, and thus get back into the Union, there is, says the Judge, a natural antagonism of races, and a prejudice even stronger than the natural hostilities, which cannot be overcome, especially under circumstances of compulsion such as are prescribed to the South. Old masters will never be able to bring themselves into submission to civil government administered by their former slaves.

Drunkenness in Africa.—Du Chaillu, in his account of travels in Central Africa, says: I found tribes that were very fond of intoxicating drink, and that drank morning and night, many of them being nearly always intoxicated. They have four kinds of drink, which they make from sugar cane and plantain water, and they even take a pride in being able to make these drinks and get drunk. When I said to one of them, "What a horrible wretch you are, to be getting drunk in this way," he said to me, "I am not ashamed to get drunk. I am not like the gorilla, who knows not how to make drink, and can only drink the water out of the woods. I am able to make my drink good; gorilla drink only water; man can make whisky and drink it."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says "it is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who have the management of the Pittsburgh and Columbus Railroad, are negotiating with a view, if possible, of obtaining the management of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia Railroads to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thus extend their through line direct from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, via Pittsburgh and Columbus. It is said that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in view of this fact, will endeavor to obtain the control and management of the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad, in order to compete with the Pennsylvania Central."

A London letter says: Lord Brougham has just compromised a scandalous case in which he was involved, by paying five thousand pounds (nine thousand were claimed) besides law expenses, which will probably swell the aggregate to some thirty or forty thousand dollars. It is said that some disgraceful developments would have been made if the case had gone on.

Tobacco.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* of Friday says: "Yesterday was the heaviest day in tobacco of the season. The sales were very heavy, and mostly of shipping and the prices were well sustained, ranging from ten to seventeen dollars per hundred. The brakes were completed at only two warehouses, owing to the quantity of tobacco in the market."

STATE ITEMS.

A lad named Albert Allen, aged fifteen years, ran away from his parents' residence in Lincsville, Crawford county, on the 2d inst., taking with him some two thousand dollars in greenbacks, the property of his father. No trace of him has been discovered.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association will be held at Harrisburg, on the 30th inst. An oration will be delivered at a grand banquet to be given on the occasion.

It is proposed to have a grand parade, military manœuvers, &c., by the returned soldiers of Brownsville, Bridgeport, West Brownsville, and surrounding country, at the first mentioned place, on the Fourth of July.

It will interest the citizens—especially those who pay taxes—of Washington county to learn that since the last audit the Commissioners have reduced the county debt $49,000, by buying the Hempfield Railroad bonds, paying for them eighty-five cents on the dollar. There will be a new jail built this summer, which will increase the debt as it now stands, but little, if any.

James S. Jennings, for twenty years the publisher and editor of the Waynesburg *Messenger*, has severed his connection therewith, and is about to remove to Athens, Ohio.

A schooner, named Westmoreland, was launched from Derbyshire's shipyard, Chester, Pa., on Tuesday morning.

Messrs. Kauffman & Loug, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, propose to deed, free of all charge, a certain amount of land to any man or men who agree to erect thereon and operate a manufactory that will employ fifty or more hands, the land lying within the borough of Mechanicsburg.

The statement that a bill was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the recording of soldiers' discharges, is incorrect, as it only passed one branch.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just decided upon the constitutionality of the act of Assembly, enlarging the boundaries of Forest county, and changing the location of the county seat from Marion to Tionesta.

The case of the delinquent breweries in Erie and Warren have been finally disposed of. Philip Lenhart, of Warren, pays $1,004 75 tax and $1,000 penalty. The Fisher brewery, of Erie, pays $1,944 10 tax and $1,700 penalty.

The Republican Convention in Blair county, will be held at Hollidaysburg on the 4th day of June.

The Bedford Republican County Committee, at its late session, appointed J. B. Cessna, Esq., to represent that county in the Republican Convention which assembles at Williamsport, on the 26th day of June, proximo, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cessna is not instructed, but will support Judge Taylor, of Huntingdon, for Supreme Judge.

Anson G. B. Dodge, of New York city, has started a town in Cameron county, Penna., on an entirely new and liberal principle. He proposes to give fifty acres of good land to every permanent settler. The location of this land is on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, in Cameron county.

James Gourley, of Henderson township, Jefferson county, was severely injured last Wednesday, at Fairview, on the Allegheny river, by being struck on the head with a stone while in the act of tieing up a raft. It appears that a log broke loose from the shade timber, contrary to the wishes of the proprietress, when she struck him as above stated.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Friday afternoon says: Upon the arrival of the Day Express train from Pittsburgh, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, Louis L. Williams, a messenger in the employ of the Adams Express Company, was found lying in his car, weltering in a pool of blood. An examination developed a very serious wound on the back of his head. It is supposed that he was robbed, as $1,000 out of the amount in the stock yard, in the upper end of this city, and that his head was struck by a passing train. His recovery is scarcely hoped for.

The Clarion Republican County Convention has selected Thos. S. Wilson, of Clarion, and G. W. Andrews, of Brookville, as Representative and Senatorial delegates to the State Convention, instructed for Hon. I. G. Gordon for Supreme Judge.

A Paris letter, dated the 30th of May, says: "The receipts of the Exhibition begin to be very considerable. Not less than 58,000 francs were realized last Sunday, in spite of the weather, and an equal sum on Easter Monday. Excursion trains are also beginning to be organized from the Provinces. From Nancy and Metz, a few days ago, 1,500 visitors were suddenly poured into the capital, and other railways are following the example. The Emperor and Empress pay frequent visits to the scene of attraction; the last time they went in a plain coupe, without attendants or ceremony of any kind, and in the simplest manner; the Empress, on the latter occasion, wearing a plain black silk dress and cloth jacket, while the Emperor, leaning on a good strong stick, looked like the quietest and most easy-going of middle-aged gentlemen."

Jefferson Davis, while in New York, was not welcomed as an honored guest, but, on the contrary, was treated in a comparatively few persons, as the leading journal says, "The considerate citizens" of New York "cannot forget, nor are they yet ready to forgive, the part he has played in the awful tragedy through which our country has passed; nor can they hold him guiltless for the dear lives that have been sacrificed in the effort to save the nation from destruction."

The usually intelligent and correct correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* takes the following inside glimpse of political and personal movements in New York:

"The Metropolitan Police Board is a creation of the Morgan and Weed administration, and is devoted to the defeating of the Republicans at the approaching election. The Empire of emptying a new organization of the party next season, by which control of the police will be wrested from the Democratic party. Raymonda leader, and H. D. Morgan a candidate for the national ticket, Weed has already struck out themselves in 1867, to defeat James S. Wadsworth, and Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cessna is not instructed, but will support Judge Taylor, of Huntingdon, for Supreme Judge.

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